Sunday Edition

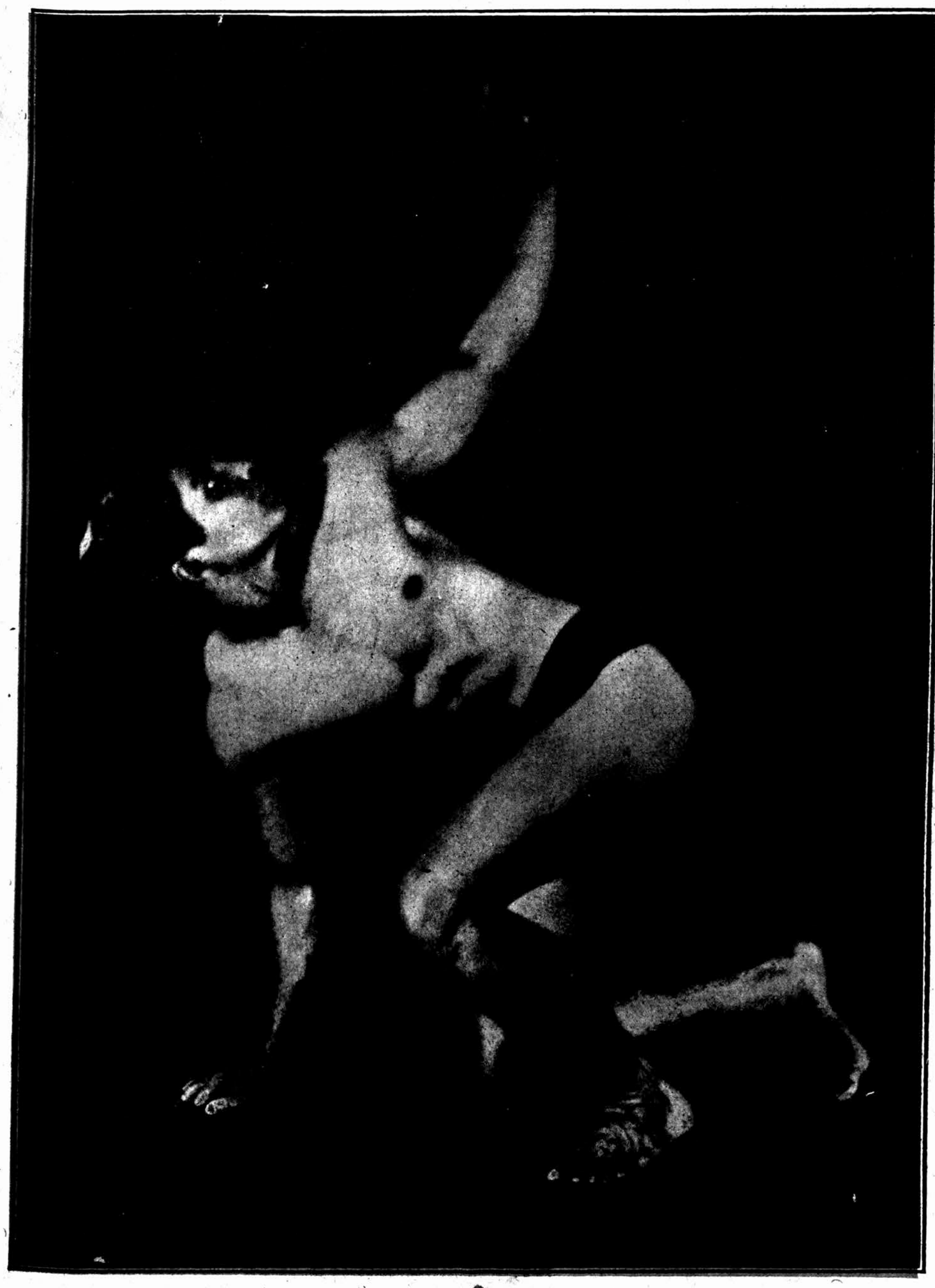
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO 41 | *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1935* | PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

IN THE ARENA



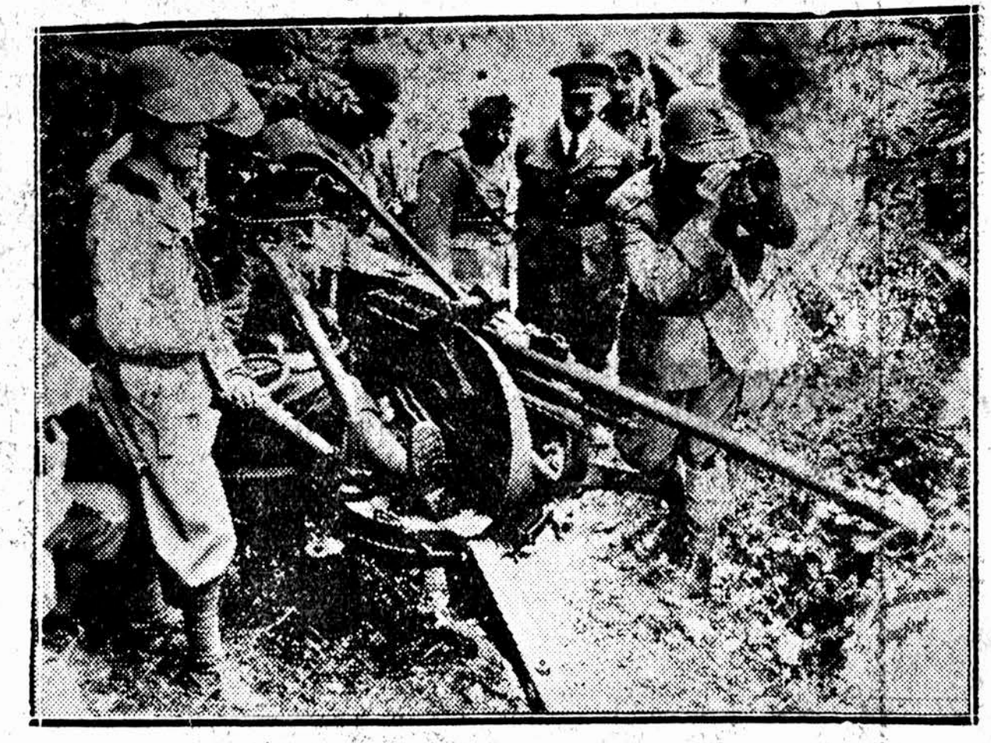
Posed by R. S. Balsekar.

THE COMPETITORS

Varying degrees of interest evinced by competitors in a Baby Sho w held at Southend (England).

First official portrait of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Kwangte of Manchukuo in the Admiral's Uniform.

Count Felix won Luckner, Germany's "Sea Devil" who stole out into North Sea with his three masted clipper and afterwards destroyed £1,000,000 worth of Allied Shipping during last war.



This long-muzzled 20 m.m. gun is Italy's new defense against air raids. The gun, fully camoufla ged, is pictured in Brenner Pass during the recent war manoeuvr es.

Col. Fulguncio Batista, head of the Cuban military defences, shown with his wife and other members of the Cuban women's army, the newly formed unit called to the colors by officials of the Republic.

A German hiker singing folk-songs before a village gathering.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

BOYCOTT ITALIAN GOODS

MUSSOLINI'S WANTON AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

Bombay Pledges Support To Abyssinia

USE OF COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL REFUSED FOR PROTEST MEETING

An emphatic condemnation of the brutal and arrogant attack of Italy against helpless but brave Abyssinia was lodged at a big meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday evening.

The meeting was organised by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, to express sympathy with Abyssinia in her struggle and to protest against the unwarranted aggressive and provocative War of Imperialism against her by Italy.

That Indians were whole-heartedly in sympathy with the brave coloured nation of Africa, was evident from the interest that was taken by thousands of people, who thronged at the Blavatsky Lodge from a very early hour in the evening.

"WHITE RACES" V. "COLOURED RACES."

That India was very much interested in the Italo-Abyssinian War, as in principle, it was a war of the "white races" against the "coloured races" of the world, was the view expressed by some of the speakers, who represented almost all political schools in the city

The League of Nations, which had been confabulating for the last several months on the question of war between Italy and Abyssinia, was termed as a "conspiracy between the white nations to preserve the spoils amongst the white nations of Europe," If the League, which was dominated by Britain and France, had decided to take some action against Italy, it was done as a matter of self-interest of these two Powers.

The meeting unanimously decided that Bombay should give the right lead to the country as to her attitude towards the present war, by boycotting Italy and helping Abyssinia in all possible ways. It was stated at the meeting that if India were a free nation, all her resources would have been placed at the disposal of Abyssinia.

OUR "PETTY MUSSOLINIS."

Mr. K.F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who presided, in the course of his speech said that before getting along with the work of lodging a protest against the Mussolini of the West, it was necessary to lodge a protest against the petty Mussolinis of the Bombay Government. The speaker had applied to the authorities to spare the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall for the meeting. Though there was no meeting being held on Saturday, the authorities wrote back to the Mayor that they could not spare the Hall for the purpose of holding a protest meeting against Italy. (Cries of "Shame, shame.")

OLD CONFLICT BETWEEN EAST & WEST.

Continuing Mr. Nariman stated that the students of international history would be aware that the present Italo-Abyssinian war was part and parcel of the old conflict between the East and the West. There were the Crusades. Now during the last few years, it had been changed into what was called the "Imperialism of the Dollar." The conflict had been carried on, on the false hypothesis that God had created the East for the wellbeing and benefit of the West. East was meant to exploited by the West. If one examined the secret Treaties of the European countries and their Pacts, it would be found that the above conflict between the East and the West was the basis for such agreements. It was a happy and friendly arrangement between the white European nations that the coloured nations and their property should be divided among them. It was a sort of family arrangement, like the distribution of the joint family property—the East—between the White nations of Europe with Britain as the Grandfather, presiding at the distribution.

ITALY'S HYPOCRISY.

Sgr. Mussolini had started on a similar stupid hypothesis. He said that he wanted to get Abyssinia for himself, because he wanted to reform the black and "savage" nation. That certainly was a spirit of service on the part of Italy (laughter.) It was a preposterous and arrogant claim that Italy was making. The speaker thought that instead of this hypocrisy, Italy should have been bold enough like his other "friends" and said that he also

(Continued on page 3).

War News At A Glance

Messages from Asmara in Eritrea say news of submission of local Abyssinian leaders is trickling in. That a "powerful Chieftain in Guiza and the ruler of the Makale region have deserted with men and machine-guns.

* * * *

ADDIS ABABA

The Italian Minister who barricaded himself in the Legation was taken under guard to the fortified house of a local chieftain. He said he would remain at Addis Ababa until the Italian Consulate officials arrived safely from Magalo.

* * * *

AT GENEVA

The League Financial Committee has agreed to recommend a general embargo on financial and commercial credit operations with Italy.

* * * *

Mr. Eden broadcasting says 50 nations have given practical expression to the desire to end the war, and assures that Britain is determined to persevere.

ANGLO-IRISH DISPUTE

Report Of Revival Of Peace Talk In Dublin

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: October 12.

Following on the speech in the county of Meath, by Mr. Cosgrave, wherein he urged the settlement of the Anglo-Irish dispute, there has been fresh revival of the peace-talk in Dublin.

It is learned that fresh efforts to negotiate a trade agreement was made at Geneva, and big businessmen now are endeavouring to bring Mr. de Valera and Mr. Baldwin together for a formal conference.

BARODA LIBRARIAN DIES IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. M. Mohun Dutt, formerly State Librarian of Baroda who retired 18 months ago, died in London.—Reuter

Count Vinci Refuses To Leave Addis Ababa

Taken Under Guard To Fortified House Of Chieftain

(Through Reuter's Agency.)

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 12.

The Italian minister, Count Vinci, and Colonel Caldriani, Military Attache, locked themselves in the Legation refusing to leave until the last Italian Consul was safely departed. A strong force of cavalry and infantry is guarding the Legation. Abyssinians are reluctant to use force in order to eject Count Vinci, but it is feared it may be necessary.

The Emperor is considering the situation personally.

Sgr. Degrenet the Second Italian Secretary who escaped from the train in which the rest of the legation staff was travelling to Djibouti was captured after thrilling chase by soldiers on motorbikes and in taxis. Sgr. Degrenet finally surrendered and was taken to the station in taxis and rejoined the train under a strong guard.

Count Vinci Taken Under Guard To Fortfied House

The Italian Minister, Count Vinci, who barricaded himself in the Legation this morning, has been taken under guard to the fortified house of a local chieftain, together with the military attache, Colonel Caldriani. Meanwhile the rest of the Italian Legation staff left by a special train for Djibouti.

Count Vinci is reported to have stated he would be remaining at Addis Ababa, at his own free will, until the Italian Consulate officials arrive safely from Magalo. and he would be ready to submit to any measures the Ethiopian Government imposes on him.

His Legation guard to-day, is enlisted in the Ethiopian army, and is taking the oath of allegiance before the Emperor.—

General Embargo On Credit Operations

GENEVA, Oct. 12.

The League Financial Committee finished sitting at 12-30. It agreed to recommend a general embargo on financial and commercial credit operations with Italy. The Drafting Committee, consisting of Britain, France, Rumania and Greece, with a representative of the last-named as Chairman, meets this afternoon to draw up the text of the resolution on embargo. The Committee of Seventeen, this afternoon, will begin discussions of Economic Sanctions. —Reuter's Extra Special.

Italy To Face League's Challenge

ROME, Oct. 12.

Italian opinion, while rather

(Continued on page 7, col.)

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Centrally situated well-lighted airy block for Hindus: from 1st November acc.: drawing-room, front verandah, two bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, separate staircase for servants at Dharam Kuti, Tardeo Road, apply 7, Dharam Nivas in the same compound. (4984).

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58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

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88. PHRENOLOGISTS

Phrenology—T. J. Desai (Retired Barrister), possessing English Phrenological Diplomas, examines real and photographed heads. Terms moderate. 104, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. 8 to 11 and 4 to 7. (4983).

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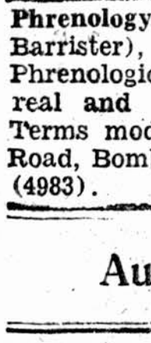

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A tin shed in the compound of the Mumbadevi Temple which was raided twice during the course of a month by the Pirncess Street Police was again raided last night by sergeant Gillford and four persons were arrested, for alleged "satta" gambling.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day the police applied for an extension of the period on bail as inquiries were incomplete. The Magistrate granted the application.

The police claimed that they had seized alleged "satta" gambling chits and marked coins sent by the police through a bogus punter in the possession of one of the accused.

Aidan Kasturji, Javerichand Motichand and two others arrested on the spot were released on bail by the police.

* * * *

Gilbert Rasquinha Cypriyan (28), a Christian from Mysore who was residing at Frere Road, was arrested by the Palton Road Police yesterday, on a complaint received from Mysore State that he had cheated a man of Rs. 170 by forging a document.

The accused was unable to furnish Rs. 200 bail and was kept in custody.

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and as the warrant and papers had not reached the City Police from Mysore State, he was remanded in jail custody in default of bail in the sum of Rs. 200.

* * * *

GYPSY CHARGED WITH THEFT

Khan Mahomed Gulmin Khan, a Gypsy, who was arrested by the Princess Street Police on a charge of theft of Rs. 10 from a shop at Kalbadevi Road yesterday was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody for a fortnight to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

* * * *

Four persons including a woman, sustained serious injuries in a fracas which took place late last night at Khetwadi Main Road, the cause of the trouble being professional jealousy.

The police have arrested three persons and further enquiries are in progress.

It appears at about midnight on Friday a prostitute named Ratanbai was going in a victoria along Khetwadi Main Road, when she was accosted by a party of four persons led by their "Dada" called Subedar who, it is alleged, asked her to get down from the Victoria. As Ratanbai refused to do so, she was dragged out of the Victoria and is alleged to have been ruthlessly assaulted. She cried for help piteously but none came forward to help her in her sad plight.

* * * *

A motor driver named Nursey was at this time going in a Victoria by the same road, and hearing the cries of the woman, he rushed to her assistance. The rushed to her assistance. He was also, it is alleged, assaulted.

Sticks and knives were freely used in the assault till the police from Maharbawdy police station came to the scene.

Ratanbai and Nursey were removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital for treatment while Subedar, the "Dada" and two of his accomplices were arrested. One of the alleged assailants is still at large. Two of the Subedar's party also received injuries and they were treated at the J. J. Hospital.

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WILL BOMBAY GIVE LEAD TO INDIA?

(Continued from page 1.)

wanted a piece out of the East for himself, as that was exactly what he wanted no matter how he got it.

Abyssinia was an ancient country, which was known for its bravery and patriotism, said Mr. Nariman. By the grace of God it had been left all these years unpolluted, though all the other parts of Africa had been taken possession of the European nations. Not only were the lands of the coloured nations of Africa occupied by Westerns, according to their foolish and arrogant hypothesis, but the countries Indian and other Asiatic nations also were occupied, excepting Turkey and two or three other nations.

A CONSPIRACY.

The attitude of the League, so far, was deplorable. The League was supposed to stand for Equality, Fraternity and Justice. In the opinion of the speaker the League was a conspiracy among the European nations to preserve the spoils of 1919 among themselves. The activities of the League were based on the principle of balance of power, of the different nations in Asia and Africa. While Mussolini wanted conquest of Abyssinia with the sword, the League wanted that it should be done by the pen. It wanted diplomacy and negotiations which would have resulted in the same thing. If the League of Nations had decided on Sanctions they would have done that, because they did not want Italy to have anything more than what they themselves had.

Concluding, Mr. Nariman said that Indians should lodge an emphatic protest against the unprovoked aggression of Italy against Abyssinia, especially on the principle that it was a War of the Whites against the coloured races, as had been declared by Sgr. Mussolini. If the European Powers were serious about their taking sides with Abyssinia, the speaker thought that four Powers would be enough to bring Mussolini to his senses. Germany was brought down, during the last War through economic blockades and the speaker asked the League of nations to apply the economic blockade against Italy.

LET BOMBAY GIVE LEAD

It was not enough if Indians expressed their impotent anger against Italy and kept quiet. There was no doubt that Indian sympathy for Abyssinia was both sincere and genuine. The speaker wanted that Bombay should give the lead to the country regarding the aid that is to be sent to Abyssinia. He suggested that a Medical Mission should visit Abyssinia.

Dr. Arundale, the President of the Theosophical Society, joined in a general protest against war in general. He said that there was war going on everywhere. The reason why India was not attaining Swaraj was because there was war in the Indian ranks. The speaker asked Indians to take heed and stop all war. The war among Indians might not be a war similar to the one going on between Italians and Abyssinians. There was war between Hindus and Muslims, though it might not be one of hatred but of distrust. He was sorry that there was dispute and antagonism, even in Congress circles, and he called them wars.

INDIANS' DUTY

The speaker reminded the people of India that more than anything else it was the duty of Indians to strive and attain Swaraj for India. He very much wished that India had a Dictator like Mussolini. He liked and admired Mussolini because he was a Man in the really sense of the word.

The Theosophic organisation of which he was the head was an international organisation of which many Italians were members. Therefore, he could neither associate, nor dissociate himself with the resolution before the meeting. He earnestly hoped that Congress would enter the Councils, accept offices and capture the Government machinery and frame a Swadeshi constitution in place of a foreign one.

Mr. Nariman, then read out a letter from Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, expressing his inability to attend the meeting, as he was called away to Wardha. He completely agreed with object of the meeting and gave his sympathy and support for the cause.

Mr. K. Natarajan then moved the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its wholehearted sympathy with Abyssinia in her attempts to maintain her political and economical independence against the unwarranted and unjustifiable Imperialistic war of aggression and exploitation, launched by Italy, and further appeals to the Indian commercial community not to render any assistance, directly or indirectly, by supplying war materials or commodities, as may be needed by Italy in prosecution of the said war, and also calls upon the Indian Labour not to help Italy by recruitment or otherwise.

"Further, as an expression of India's indignation and protest, this meeting appeals to the citizens in general to start an effective boycott of Italian goods, commodities and manufactures as well as all Italian concerns so as to make the proposed sanctions effective."

The mover of the resolution said that it was a painful duty that he had been called upon to perform as Italy was one nation against whom Indians had nothing to complain of. The speaker expressed his admiration for the work that Mussolini had done in Italy. But the Dictator was himself a slave of the people. He was more a victim of his dictatorship. The speaker condemned Italy's unprovoked and wanton attack against Abyssinia, and called it modern savagery, which was very wicked. Any self-respecting people were bound to protest against such agression.

Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala said that war was horrible both for men and women. When Mussolini was gathering so much power, one knew that he was out for some mischief. She appealed to both men and women to contribute to a Fund, which she would start for the benefit of the Abyssinian Red Cross Movement.

NOT DISINTERESTED CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi supporting the resolution said that the League of Nations was described by some one as a Robbers' Den. This was neither a wholly inapt not an altogether undeserved description. Throughout its existence, the League had been dominated by Britain and France and had been used as an instrument to promote the interests of the white race generally and particularly the imperialist aims of Britain and France. For the first time in their history these imperialist Powers, and therefore, the League whose decision they determined, had espoused the cause of a coloured people against the aggrestive design of a white people. It was true, of course, that their championship of Abyssinia was not disinterested. Mussolini had by defying the League challenged Britain's Traditional supremacy in the Mediterranean. Besides Britain with her protectorate over Egypt and her possession of the Sudan could not tolerate the domination of the Upper Nile by any other European Power. France, though unwilling to offend Italy, dared not appose Britain because she was afraid of the growing power of Germany under Hitler. Thus self-interest had driven both Britain and France to be the defenders of the Righteous cause of Abyssinia. But whatever their motive, the part they had played in enabling the League, for the first time in its history, to espouse the cause of a coloured people against a European Power deserved praise. In seconding their efforts to enforce sanctions against Italy India would merely be doing her duty of supporting Right against Might. Her relation with Britain being almost similar to that of Ireland, her attitude was best expressed in the words of De Valera who said the other day: "If I am on my way to heaven, I am not going the other way merely because I find some one about whom I have certain doubts going in the same direction."

WHAT ABYSSINIA LACKS.

If India were a self-governing country all her resources would be placed at the disposal of Abyssinia in her hour of trial. Nevertheless circumstanced as they were they

(Continued on page 7).

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(See Page 10)

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Hightide: 0-13 12-12
Lowtide: 6-10 18-20

MONDAY, October 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 15.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNEDAY, October 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING

The Catholic Staff of West End Watch Co. are offering their Annual Thanksgiving High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at Sonapur Chapel to-day (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Art of Sacrifice" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orion' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.

SHREE LAD UVAK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal an annual gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

'AYURVEDA IN VEDAS'

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Dwijendranathji Shashtri will deliver a lecture on 'Ayurveda in Vedas' in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Bhagwadgita" today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver third lecture on "Kathopanishad" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

The annual general meeting of the Old Students' Union will be held today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Union.

COTTON BROKERS' STAFF UNION

Under the auspices of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Trading Ring Hall of the E. I. C. Association Ltd., to protest against the present 24 hours working system of the Forward Cotton Market. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

VISALNAGRA NAGAR SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, a Sardoustav gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank).

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

A free Refreshers' Class in nursing for Women, for those who have obtained the First Aid and Home Nursing certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association will be conducted by Dr. G. G. Limaye, in the Social Service League Hall, Girgaon every Sunday from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. The Class will be conducted with a view to form a nursing division.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a free Course of 21 meetings for 'Recreation Leaders' will be held at the Ram Mohan School, Prarthna Samaj, Girgaum A preliminary meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the above place.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Broadway Gondolier". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

CAPITOL—"Variety". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.

REGAL—"Escapade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

SUPER—"Desh Deepak", daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Noore-Vatan". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 6-30 & 10-30 p.m. Maatinee, to-day at 3-0 p.m.

GLOBE—"Katl-e-Am". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Interlude.† 7-40 p.m. Bells and an Empire Service, relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral London. 8-30 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. Winifred Davis (Mezzo-soprano). 9-10 p.m. Talk: "I Knew a Man."* 9-30 p.m. "Langham Place." A programme devised by Cecil Madden and presented by S. E. Reynolds of outstanding musicians from the streets of London, who have passed our doors and been invited inside. You will hear bagpipes, barrel-organ, songs, cymbala, pan pipes, violin, pianoforte, accordion and spoons. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Sale and District Mixed Choir, conducted by Alfred Higson. 10-30 p.m. Close down

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. European Programme of the Art Players. 11-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. A Variety Programme. 7-15 p.m European Programme of the V. U. B. Ensemble. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news in English and in Hindi 9-15 p.m. Gazals and Qualis. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. V. R. Shinde will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m

S. KANARA SPORTING ASSN.

The final match of the above Association's Cup Tournament will be played between the Vidyadaini Sports Club 'A' Team and the Kanara Brothers Union F.C., 'A' Team to-day (Sunday) at Cooperage, kick off 5 p.m. (S.T.)

"DESH-DEEPAK"

At The Super Cinema

Wadia Movietone's latest pacifistic "Desh-Deepak" is released at the Super.

Truth to tell the fans have all along been anxiously awaiting the release on account of the vast amount of publicity given by the producers for the last seven months during which time they have been releasing stray bits of news for the inquisitive fans giving details of some of the most important scenes and the theme on which the picture is based. It appears that Director J. B. H. Wadia has promised the cine-fans a treat which they have seldom had for years. The Super Talkies, where the Picture of the Company are always exhibited for their initial run, have made elaborate arrangements for coping up with the rush of spectators which they expect.

It is hoped that at least now the fans will rest content that a date has definitely been fixed for the release of the picture.

Hitler amidst the young National Socialists at Nuremberg Congress. (Photo specially taken for the "Chronicle" by Mr. Raman Vasa).

Mr. Schhotoo Joowekar, a social worker of Bombay, who is proceeding on a world tour on bicycle to popularise Indian village products.

REFORMS AND WAR DANGER

To-day's Meeting At Marwari Vidyalaya

"How effectively to reject the coming constitution and the war danger," will form the subject matter of a public lecture at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6 p. m. Mr. Mulraj Karsandas will preside, and Mr. Jay Prakash Narayan, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, S.B. Mahadeshwar, Mr. B.R. Dhurandhar will be among the speakers.

Swadeshi Bazar At Vanita Vishram Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association and the Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal a Swadeshi Bazar is organised at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road. It was opened by Mrs. Sharada Mehta, yesterday and will be opened to the public from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m. today. There is prominent display of all kinds of village industries, Patolas from Patan, ivory silver wood and coir articles from Travancore besides khadi and other Swadeshi articles of daily use. Buy your Diwali presents from here. The Exhibition will be open for two days only. Do not miss it.

Imperial Studio News

"Anarkali" should not surprise the anxious fans of Sulochana. The episode from the colourful ancient times should prove of great interest to all. The romance of the love of "Anarkali" and Prince Salim, has been treated by Director Chowdhary.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT TRIVANDRUM

Bombay Delegates Elected

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association a local conference of women of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sharada Mehta of Ahmedabad at the Servants of India Society Hall.

Several resolutions bearing on social and educational matters, which the Bombay Association wished to move at the ensuing All India Women's Conference at Trivandrum came for discussion and were passed.

An important resolution expressing a sense of deep gratitude to the members of the Bombay Council, who opposed Mr. H.R. Desai's motion to amend the law of adoption, to the Press and those who helped, through Press and otherwise, in creating strong public opinion was passed.

DELEGATES' ELECTION.

The following ten delegates were elected for the All-India Conference:—Mrs. J.R. Doctor, Mrs. Jay Shree Raiji, Dr. (Mrs.) Sukhtankar, Miss Dundkar, Miss Nivedita Mehta, Dr. (Miss) Mistry, Mrs. Mangalabehn Mehta Mrs. Bachubehn Dharamsey Thacker and Miss K.J. Bharada.

The last two were elected by the conference from nominations on the spot, and the others by unanimous adoption, having been put up by the Executive Committee of the Association.

SWADESHI BAZAR OPENED.

Also a Swadeshi Bazar was arranged as an adjunct to the Conference in the premises of the Vanita Vishram, which was also opened by Mrs. Sharada Mehta on Saturday afternoon.

The Bazar was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association, and the Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal. Also the Bhatia Stri Mandal, Sakhinabai Somji Khoja Ladies' Institute, Bhatia Udyoga Griha, Kumari Stri Karyalaya, Bhagini Samaj and Seva Sadan participated in it.

The products of the Village Industries Association, "patolas" from Patan and ivory, silver, wood and coir articles from Travancore State besides Khadi and other Swadeshi articles such as bangles, scissors, perfumes etc. were prominently displayed. The articles of the Montessori School were also exhibited. The exhibition will be open to-morrow (Sunday) also from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

War !

Though the world was being prepared for the Italo-Abyssinian war for a long time now, still the actual commencement of hostilities did not fail to send a thrill of mingled pain and pity in the hearts of most of us. Though it was hoping against hope, many felt that some miracle would happen at the eleventh hour and obviate the recourse to arms. The very idea of war is so abhorrent to the sober section of humanity, the tragic experiences of the last holocaust are yet so fresh in our minds, that it is difficult for any thinking person not to feel dismayed to-day. The eyes of the world are centred now not so much on the scene of operations as on Geneva where the League of Nations is engaged in devising sanctions against the aggressor. Mussolini's challenge is as much to the independence of Ethiopia, as to the very existence of the League, and unless the latter translates its moral platitudes into effective—and even stringent—action, it is doomed. Failing collective action, the nations will revert once again to the good old law of the jungle As far as India is concerned her sympathies are entirely with Ethiopia. Nothing, indeed, is more natural! The very representative meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall sufficiently testifies to the interest taken by people of all parties in the plight of Abyssinia. If is to be hoped that the deep sympathy felt by Indians of all shades of opinion will be shown in some concrete manner, such as equipping a Red Cross unit, for Abyssinia.

* * * *

Et Tu Brute !

The public of Bombay has never felt any love lost for its Legislative Council, which is a very tame, not to say reactionary body. Its proceedings very rarely evoke any interest outside the Council Hall, and the people have learnt to view it more as a handmaid of Government than as a custodian of their interests. It has remained true to traditions by its passing the first reading of the Special Emergency Powers Bill, inspite of the preliminary show of opposition, and little hopes can be entertained now regarding the bill being rejected. The occasion, however, will be mainly remembered for the trenchant attack made upon the provisions of the Bill by—of all persons—a retired member of the I.C.S., and an ex-High Court Judge to boot! Sir Govind Madgaokar's scathing indictment must have come verily as a bolt from the blue to the sponsors of the Bill. Many people indeed rubbed their eyes on reading that caustic criticism of the Bill, which Sir Govind characterised as designed to impose "a chronic martial law of a character not to be found even in the Punjab of Sir Michael O'Dwyer." I would much rather,' asserted Sir Govind with a devastating plainspeaking, 'be denounced by the Communist as an exploiter of the proletariat, be bombed by the terrorist as a mercenary and traitor, and be boycotted by a passive resister as one lacking patriotism and self-sacrifice, than have such law enacted for my supposed benefit!'

* * * *

Adoption Bill

The Council, however, deserves some congratulations for its summarily throwing out the Hindu Widows Adoption Bill tabled by Mr. Desai. That Bill has been before the Council since the last session, and its progress was watched with keen interest by all those interested in the emancipation of women. The women's organisations in the Presidency have been engaged in propaganda against the Bill for a long time now, and 'the march of the ladies' on the Council Hall during the last session will be remembered for a long time. Mr. Desai, the mover of the Bill, has been manouvering for an opportune time all those days, but the sudden decision of the government benches to throw their weight against the obnoxious measure gave the quietus to his hopes. The Government of Bombay have taken the correct stand in refusing to support the Bill.

* * * *

End Of Impersonations

Another measure which has been passed by the Council is the one making impersonation at the elections a cognizable offence. The new Act will be particularly welcomed in Bombay, where the memories of the last muncipal elections are yet fresh. Mr. Tairsee not inappropriately described the election as a Resurrection of the Dead." It will be remembered that the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in his famous judgment in the Mandvi Election case had characterised the Bombay Muncipal Elections as 'a triennial scandal and disgrace.' It is to be hoped that the new Act will put an end to the malpractices obtaining at election times. Some apprehension is being expressed by the fresh powers conferred upon the police, by the offence being made cognizable, but then it seems a necessary evil.

* * * *

A Little Rift

A piquant situation has arisen in the Congress circles of Bombay by the decision of the Socialist group to hold a Special Conference of Congressmen in Bombay, and the ban placed upon it by the Council of the B.P.C.C. Though the Council can be said to be technically right in the view they have taken, still they have only precipitated matters by calling upon all 'loyal' Congressmen not to have anything to do with the proposed conference. What, in my opinion at least, is a minor difference is thus unduly magnified into a question of loyalty to the Congress. It ought to be remembered in this connection that the question of the acceptance of office which forms the main agenda of the conference, is 'the' topic of the day, and that its discussion should be encouraged rather than stifled A sharp divergence over this issue is to be found in all the provinces, and if the different groups desire to consolidate their position before the plenary session of the Congress surely there is nothing wrong in that. The main objection of the B.P.C.C. is regarding the nomenclature of the proposed conference, and though there is much force in that, still the uncompromising attitude they have adopted a regrettable. It is to be hoped that the little dift in the lute will not be allowed to widen at any rate!

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WILL BOMBAY GIVE LEAD TO INDIA?

(Continued from page 3.)

must do all they could to help Abyssinia. There were three factors that ensured the success of Abyssinia against Italy. First, the cause for which she was fighting, the cause of her freedom, was just. Second, she had immense man-power and her people were brave and, unlike many of those in India, not afraid of dying for their country. Third the physical nature of the country with its vast and unpassable. Mountains and great waterless deserts, made it difficult to conquer it. But against these favourable factors—Abyssinia suffered from two great handicaps. Abyssinia had not a proper or efficient organisation for affording immediate medical aid and relief to the wounded and she lacked modern weapons of warfare. It was a matter of satisfaction that the conscience of the world had been so roused by the predatory action of Italy that people in many European countries and America had taken steps to organise medical missions for Abyssinia. India must not long behind in that direction. But India must do more. The embargo on supply of arms to Abyssinia having been lifted by the League, she could immediately have all the arms she needed. But Abyssinia's financial resources were too limited to enable her to buy all the arms she needed to equip her brave people. Very few European countries would help her with money to buy the arms and if they did they would exact high a price in the shape of political and commercial concessions. Here was India's opportunity. She had no self-aggrandising territorial or economic ambitious to prompt her to exploit Abyssinia's need India must raise a Special Fund to help Abyssinia to buy arms. Mr. Brelvi made a special appeal to Indian Muslims to do their dusty by Abyssinia.

In Abyssinia itself, there were many Muslims. Besides, once Abyssinia was conquered, by Italy, it would be a menace to the Muslims in the adjoining territories. Abyssinian's association with Islam dated from the time of the Prophet, when some of the persecuted Muslims found their first refuge in Abyssinia. Gratitude, apart from other consideration, demanded that Indian Muslims should not lag behind their fellow countrymen in assisting Abyssinia.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that it was the bounden duty of every Indian to do his bit towards Abyssinia. It must not be forgotten that the principle on which the war seemed to be fought was a pernicious one, in that it was stated to be a war between the Whites and the Coloured races. It was up to Indians, who belonged to the coloured races to help Abyssinia. It should not be forgotten that what all was achieved during the Civil Disobedience Movement was through boycott. Now Indians could show what they could do by boycotting Italian goods.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas referred to the arrogant speech of Sgr. Mussolini against the Coloured races. This move of Mussolini against Abyssinia was nothing more than enlightened self-interest. Those whom God wished to destroy. He first turned them mad, and the speaker thought that such was the case with Mussolini. This was the opportunity for India to assert herself. It was time for India to show her spiritual superiority not only for her good but also for the good of the world.

GRAVE ISSUES INVOLVED

Mr. M. C. Chagla said that it was a mistake to imagine that Indians were not concerned in the conflict that was going in Africa. Indians were intimately connected with it. Grave issues were involved in the present Italo-Abyssinian War. The speaker wanted to know whether the Pope, the head of the Catholic World, had approved of one Christian nation attacking another. What Italy was doing to-day was to preach the old, old song of the White Man's burden. The Coloured races would be allowed to exist only when they agreed to be merely hewers of wood and drawers of water and nothing more. The speaker had a feeling that this time Italy was going to get it in the neck. Abyssinia was a nation, where every-man knew what courage was—he was fearless and every Abyssinian was a fatalist. It must be the duty of Indians to help Abyssinians as far as possible, taking it for granted that their war was the war of Indians.

PIOUS PLATITUDES

Mr. Meherally said that the pious platitudes of the European nations had their purpose. Britain knew for certain that if Italy excited Abyssinia there would be repercussion among coloured people everywhere. and that would mean the end of White Man's domination in the East. English people, whatever they were, were a clever people; and far-seeing what was in store for them if the Italo-Abyssinian war continued, they were trying their best to apply Sanctions.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar also spoke.

Mr. K. F. Nariman put the resolution to vote, and declared it carried unanimously. He hoped that before long there would be another meeting in an open maidan to celebrate the Abyssinian Victory.

Dr. Randle For India Office Library

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Doctor H. N. Randle Indian Educational Service (retired has been appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Oriental books and manuscripts in the India Office.

MOVE TO STOP ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

Dr. Satyapal's Plan To Bring About Communal Harmony

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Doctor Satyapal, the President of the Punjab Congress, has invited several Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Leaders to an Informal Conference on 15th October, with a view to discuss and devise ways and means to stop the "Economic Boycott Movement" and bring about harmony and goodwill between the communities.—United Press.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Propaganda Work Of Agra Branch

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA, (By Mail)

By the efforts of the workers of the Achal Gram Seva Sangha founded by Seth Achal Singh of Agra, 10 reading room, 1 night school, I Achal Seva Ashram and 7 Panchayats were founded in the month of September.

Seven schools are being managed and conducted by the Sangh which impart education to 202 children belonging to all castes Free medicine was distributed to 2091 patients suffering from malaria and many leaflets explaining the origin and prohibition of the malarial fever were distributed.

The workers of the Sangh visited 101 villages in the course of the month and organized big meetings in 18 villages where the aims and and objects of the All-India Villages Industries Association founded by Mahatma Gandhi and the Achal Gram Sangha a branch of the former, were explained. As a result of the incessant activities of the Sangh a new awakening is witnessed in the Agra villages.

CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

To-day's Special Session Abandoned

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Special Conference of Congressmen was held on Saturday at 8 p. m. and passed the following resolution:—

The Reception Committee of the Special Conference of Congressmen resolves that the Conference be not held on the 13th as announced, in view of the appeal and assurance of Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., with whom the leading officials of the B. P. C. C. are also associated, to call a conference in Bombay before December, to discuss among other issues the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices and the attitude to an imperialist war in which Britain may be involved.

WHY SPECIAL SESSION WAS ABANDONED

Conference R. C. Issues Official Report

The Reception Committee of the Special Conference of Congressmen has issued the following statement to the press:

"Mr. Nariman invited some of us this morning to have a discussion with him on the Special Conference of Congressmen which was to meet on Sunday (13th inst.) Accordingly Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Yusuf Meherally met him at the Congress House. Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. Patil and Mr. Ganpati Shankar, the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas were also invited to the same meeting.

Mr. Nariman made an appeal to all those present in the name of unity and solidarity of the Congress organisation in Bombay to arrive at some formula by which the threatened split in the Congress ranks will be avoided. Everybody heartily reciprocated this feeling. Members of the Reception Committee pointed out that there was widespread desire among Congressmen on the two questions of the menace of the coming constitution and war danger, and should be fully discussed and the Conference was called with a view to clarify opinion on them. They also stated that preparations for the Congress had been made on an extensive scale and a large number of delegates had been enrolled, and they felt that the local Congress organisations saw its way to call a political conference to discuss among other things these two questions it would not be possible for the organisers to make any alteration in the programme at the last minute.

This proposal was fully explored in the most friendly manner. Mr. Nariman, as President of the B.P.C.C. pledged himself to persuade the B.P.C.C. to call a political conference in Bombay not later than December where among other things these two questions will be fully discussed.

"Since the objective of the organisers of the Conference was that the Conference should be called and that was likely to be met by the B.P.C.C. calling such a conference, the organisers were agreed to recommend to the Reception Committee not to hold the Conference on the 13th. The delay in calling the conference may be regretted, but in larger interests of harmony and unity in the Congress organisation the members of the Committee felt that this course of action was fully justified.

END OF GREEK REPUBLIC

Ex-King George Officially Informed Throne Restored To Him

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Ex-King George of Greece has been officially informed that the throne is restored to him.

The King is expected to return to Greece in November after the plebiscite.

The Kondylis Government has issued a proclamation to the people expressing the desire that King George should be the father and protector of all Greeks and the imperial arbiter between political parties.—Reuter.

Increased Export Duty On "Native" Rubber

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BATAVIA, Oct. 11

The export duty on native rubber has been raised to 23 guilders per hundred kilos dry-weight from October 13.

Late Col. W. J. Niblock

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death has occurred of Lieut.-Colonel William James Niblock late principal of the Madras Medical College.

ABYSSIAN LEADERS SUBMIT?

(Continued from page 1.)

apprehensive of the effects of Sanctions on the economic position not only of Italy but the world as a whole, is quite resolute that the League's challenge must be faced. Official quarters hint Italy has made all her preparations to face the economic Sanctions, but its preparations are kept a close secret.—Reuter's Extra Special.

I. R. C. Sends Delegates To Addis Ababa

GENEVA: Oct. 12.

The International Red Cross Society has decided to send immediately two delegates to Addis Ababa—Secretary of the organisation, and the Surgeon, Dr. Junod.

Alleged Submission Of Abyssinian Leaders

ASMARA: October 12.

The news of submission of the local Abyssinian leaders is trickling in, from all parts of the occupied or threatened to be occupied territory. The Italian advance is assuming the appearance of an almost peaceful colonial enterprise.

After contact with generals, soldiers and visits to hospitals, Reuter discredits the reports of huge Italian losses.

STOP PRESS

GERMANY CLEARS DEBT TO LEAGUE.

GENEVA, Oct. 12.

Germany has paid up £300,000 she owed to the League, thus she can now legally leave the League, when her two years' notice expired on 20th October.—Reuter.

GUESTS BUT VIRTUAL PRISONERS.

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 12.

Count Vinci and Col. Caldriani will be the guests of Government, but they are virtually prisoners at the fortified house of the Chieftain, Ras Desta, whither they were taken after having "surrendered." The house is situated five miles from Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

Bombay Council

BELL'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON SCOPE OF S. E. P. BILL

Pledges To Gujerati Loyalists Must Be Redeemed, Says Home Member

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met at ten this morning to proceed further with consideration of the second reading of the Special Emergency Powers Bill with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the Chair, the Leader of the House, Sir Robert Bell, made an announcement that in view of the trend of opinion displayed by last evening's division in the House, Government had thought of meeting the desire of the House by including the words "Communism, Terrorism and Civil Disobedience Movement" in the preamble of the present Bill.

Home Member Explains

The Home Member, however, made it clear that inclusion of these words in the preamble of the Bill should not be taken to mean that Government were precluded from using provisions of the Bill in case of other movements of dangerous character. He stated that Government were still opposed to inclusion of those words in the operative part of the Bill as a definition of Communism was impossible to arrive at and its dictionary meaning was no longer indicative of what militant Communism meant. Rao Bahadur Kale expressing gratitude for the concession suggested that Government should issue instructions to officers to this effect as a vast amount of discretion was vested in the executive.

Preamble No Part Of Bill

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that Government's act did constitute, "Throwing bouquets" at the popular side of the House.

He maintained that the preamble was no part of the Bill and as such Government's concession did not substantially mean anything.

Sir Rafiuddin said: "For the present this is a good gesture on the part of Government. In the meanwhile we may proceed with the consideration of the Bill till we come to the preamble."

The Home Member admitted that there was a great measure of truth in the contention raised by Mr. Tairsee but he thought that the inclusion of those words in the preamble might be useful to settle doubts about the interpretations of sections if they ever arise by reference to the preamble.

BAKHALE'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Bakhale next moved an amendment to replace the words "in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace or in furtherance of movement prejudicial to public safety or peace" by words "in a manner conducing to the cause of Nazism, Fascism, Communism or Terrorism".

LIBERTY MENACED

Commending his amendment to the House Mr. Bakhale complained that the Act as it stood at present left liberty of the people at the mercy of the Executive and dependent on Government's whims and caprices.

Referring to the Home Member's advice to non-official M. L. C.'s who supported the Bill not to shirk facing the electorates, Mr. Bakhale retorted that the Home Member could give such advice fortified as he was by the position he occupied. If after going home after retirement the Home Member had ever to stand for election to Parliament, Mr. Bakhale submitted that he might know what facing the electorate means.

PROMISE TO LOYALISTS

The Home Member retorted that Mr. Bakhale was also in an equally safe position but he thought that Mr. Bakhale might succeed in the next elections from the Trade Union constituencies supported by "his united front".

Proceeding Sir Robert stated that the inclusion of the words "Civil Disobedience" in the preamble along with the words "Communism and Terrorism" was quite indespensable as Government could not go behind the protection they had promised to loyalist friends in Gujerat when they stood by Government during the Civil Disobedience movement.

Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patel opposed the amendment.

Mr. Bhailal Patel moved an amendment to Mr. Bakhale's amendment substituting the words "any movement involving violence to person or property" in place of "issues" mentioned therein.

Mr. Gokhale supported the original amendment.

The Home Member opposing both the amendments stated that Mr. Bhailal's amendment sought to exclude from the purview of the Act Non-violent movements and as such Civil Disobedience too.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel and Mr. Gangoli dealt with the unsatisfactory aspects of the Bill.

THROW ONUS ON GOVT.

Rao Bahadur Chitale expressed deep regret that Government should not have felt themselves called upon to change their attitude a little to meet the wishes of the Opposition. He thought the best course under the circumstances was to allow the Act to go on Statute Book as early as possible and throw all the responsibility of operating it on Government itself. His point was that the present Government was coming to the end of its life and the work of operating the Act will be mostly in the hands of the future Government. "Let us watch how Government use the provisions of this Act and if it is seen that a single small section is misused I will come forth to table a vote of censure against Government and if that is not carried let us walk out in a body" said Mr. Chitale.

The Home Member replying said that he gladly accepted the "challenge".

All the amendments were lost when put to vote without division.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

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ROXY TALKIES

NO COMMUNALISM IN ELECTIONS

Dr. Hardiker's Appeal To Local Board Voters

(From Our Correspondent)

HARPANAHALLI, Oct. 12.

Dr. Hardiker, Dr. Hukkerikar and party arrived at Kottur yesterday and met workers of the Harijan school of the Deena Sewa Sangh The Congress programme with special reference to the local board elections was explained by them and the workers were asked to see that communalism does not enter the elections. They appealed for the celebration of the Congress Jubilee on a grand scale.

The party then reached Harpanahalli and addressed a crowded public meeting. Dr Hardikar in a long speech appealed to the audience to look to the history of Italy, Germany, and Russia during the last 15 years and said that there was an urgent necessity of self-reliance.

Mr. Hukkeriker recalled the glorious work of 1921 and laid special emphasis on Swadeshi and the election programme.

The party left for Devangere 'en route' to Bangalore.

PROGRESS OF QUETTA SALVAGE

Rs. 4 Lacs Property Returned To Owners

From information received from Quetta it appears that general salvage is still in progress in ward 1 and the prelimenaries of salvage have been done of creation.

Houses standing in other wards The estimated value of the property returned to owners during the period from 22nd September to 29th September was approximately Rs. 4,17,000. 610 human and 145 animal bodies have been removed up-to-date.

Rural reconstruction work on 'Kerezes', springs water mills etc. is proceeding steadily and the amount spent during the week under report was Rs 5400. The number of refugees is decreasing and the strength of the Brewery Camp is now 531, out of which 470 are drawing free rations.

With regard to hutting arrangements the work is proceeding steadily and several huts will soon be ready for occupation. The huts required at Kalat and Mastung for winter occupation for levies have already been partially constructed.—A. P.

CIVIC HONOUR FOR NARIMAN

Madras Corporation Move

MADRAS, October 11.

There is a move in the local Corporation to present Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, a civic address during his visit here in connection with the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Education Society's New Patron

BARODA, October 11.

Seth Chimanlal Girdharilal has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Ahmedabad Education Society and become its patron.

The Society intends to start one Arts College and one Commerce College next year.—United Press.

SAMTHAR CHIEF ABDICATES

SIMLA Oct. 11.

A communique says:—

Owing to failing health and advancing years His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, Raja of Samthar (Central India) has abdicated in favour of His son Raja Radha Charan Singh. His Majesty the King has approved of the retention by the ex-Raja of the designation 'His Highness" and the salute of 11 guns in addition to his personal title of Maharaja.—A P.

The Space-Raiders

TERROR BY NIGHT

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY

(Author of "The Air Devil," etc.)

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NEW READERS BEGIN HERE—

Terror after Terror has come to the world, when mystery-raiders from another planet sweep from the inter-stellar void to launch gas-shells and floating "Circles of Death." The latest phase concerns a tremendous column of green light, shining down from some point in the stratosphere, and travelling round the world at amazing speed. The eminent scientist, Professor Longdon, is working furiously on a new type of hovering aircraft, with which he hopes to combat the raiders. A government expert, Captain Colin Duke, comes to help, and falls in love with professor's daughter, Kay. But Kay is in love with her father's colleague, George Anstey; she is unhappy because George, immersed in his work, ignores her. The drama of Kay's love affair breaks every now and then, through the terrible over-shadowing drama of the menace of the "Space-Raiders." The world wonders what horrors will happen next. Kay wonders whether George will ever realise the true state of her feelings.

"Will it come?"

The words hung on millions of lips in thousands of cities.

"Will it come again—to-night?"

An afternoon had passed since Professor Longdon's startling message to the League of Nations Conference and dramatic call for radium supplies. Now the last red fire of sunset was dying, merging into the creeping, purple shadows of approaching evening.

The world babbled its conjectures. Fear grew. All day great crowds had thronged the churches. In those town and villages over which the Great Green Light had passed the previous night mothers gathered children about their skirts and hustled them indoors from play with a "hurry or the Raiders will get you!" The police issued warnings that if the light appeared again and halted, those in the vicinity must not go too near it if they valued their lives. All over the world, from the countries where it had been dark for hours to the countries where the light of day still shone, went the stuttering radio messages saying "no signs yet .....standing by .....no signs yet ....."

On ships at sea lookout men peered heavenward. In observatories astronomers swept the night sky with telescopes. In newspaper offices editors played that tense game of "holding the front page" in case another Green Light "story" should break in time to catch the first edition.

Merryweather of the 'Archlight' had promised to acquaint Professor Longdon with information immediately, if anything fresh occurred. Meanwhile the professor drove his augmented laboratory staff like a slave-driver, and himself worked harder than any of them.

The noverer was taking shape, assuming outlines, on the big wooden cradle in the main workshop. Small platoons of overalled men attacked it in turn, each platoon accomplishing some expert construction work, welding the 'Longdinium' plates into the final shell, installing propulsion-plants, fitting windows, doors and under-carriage.

Whilst all these things were happening, the last light faded from the sky over Western Europe, and stars rushed out across the inky firmament.

The world shivered

"WILL IT COME?".....

* * * *

FLASH! Soon after ten o'clock by Greenwich Mean Time, the Great Green Light stabbed the darkness, appearing near Srebna in Poland and sweeping rapidly westward. It halted over the Harz Mountains where it remained stationary for twenty minutes The beam shone directly down into one of the circular gas-screens rising from a gash made by a falling "Circle of Death," one of the first "circles" having fallen there close to a mountain village.

The few spectators, mostly peasants, drew as close as they dared, speculating fearfully as to the reason for the halting of the colossal shaft of green light which seemed to reach up and away into the heavens for ever. What was happening inside the gas-screens? Had the raiders descended the light shaft, as had been prophesied?

The light could be seen across the whole of Europe, as far South as Rome, as far North as Aalborg in Denmark, as far East as Warsaw as Far West as Calais.

From a dozen airports private investigators went up in fast craft, hoping to reach the Harz Mountains before the beam moved on. But before the nearest came within ten miles of it, the gigantic ray was moving again to the West.

It halted near Rotterdam, again concentrated on a spot where a "Circle of Death" had fallen. This time it lingered only five minutes It did not halt over England but cleared the southern tip of Ireland and vanished across the Atlantic.

It was the incredible speed of the light which baffled the scientists. Just as a child might, with a pencil, draw rings round a ball, so the light raced round the globe.

Millions of people, shaken to the core by the sigh of the phenomenon, did not sleep but sat by their windows, or went out into the chill streets and talked with neighbours, as the hours passed.

With dawn came still stranger news. Halting over Canada and various districts of British Columbia, the light had lingered at times for as much as half an hour. In most cases these halts occurred near some populous region or main highway—and ev-

(Continued on page 38).

WANTED PHOTOGRAPHS AND CARTOONS

The Editor invites amateur photographers and cartoonists to send him interesting snapshots and other photographs of Indian scenes and scenery and cartoons bearing on Indian topics, for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Those photographs and cartoons published by us will be paid for at our usual rates, while the others will be returned to the senders, provided a stamped and addressed envelope is sent along with the photographs and cartoons.

While every care will be taken of the photographs and cartoon, it should be pointed out that Editor will not be responsible for any loss or damage to them while in transit or in his custody. All photographs or cartoons submitted must bear their description and the name and address of the sender on the back.

★ *It is very necessary for boys in their teens to take a tonic, for they expend a great deal of energy in growing up, as well as in working and playing games. Wincarnis, taken regularly, will give them stamina and prevent them overtaxing their strength.*

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How Nations Are Built

JAPAN'S TELL-TALE STORY

• Girls And Boys Grow 2 Inches • Taller And Stronger

(By Chaman Lal.)

While our health, our average span of life and our physical strength are deteriorating from day to day because of our lack of interest in physical culture, lack of pure and nourishing foods, Government's indifferent attitude and negligence of National Congress and other patriotic organisations, our oriental neighbours, the Japanese and Chinese, known as "Little men of the world," have made a wonderful and rapid advance in this behalf as in other walks of life, under the patronage of their benevolent Governments and able organisation of thoughtful and foreseeing nation builders.

The already impotent India is being exhorted to cram "Ahimsa Paramo-Dharma," while the lands of living Buddhists, i.e., Japan and China, have become martial nations.

Story Of Japan

Let me relate to-day the story of how Japan is building the physical strength of her nation (called the rice consumers). In another article I will deal with efforts that are being made in China to transform their nation into a martial one.

Japanese young men and women have been gaining in weight and stature during the past 33 years, according to statistics recently issued by the physical culture section of the Ministry of Education. This development is attributed to the vast change wrought in the economic and social life of the Japanese people.

The figures are the average taken each year according to different ages of all students in the country examined by the school authorities during the period from 1900 to 1932. Japanese youths are developing generally, but the growth in the legs is particularly noticeable.

"The tendency for growth in the lower part of the body," says Mr. Eijiro Onishi, expert of the physical culture section, "has been giving better proportion to their bodies. Japanese young men and women have been growing taller, and this is chiefly due to the development in their legs. An interesting fact in this connection is that young men and women in the city are generally taller than those in the country, and the larger the city, the taller they are. Another important phenomenon which should not be overlooked is the higher rate of growth in girls than in boys.

Many Factors Responsible

"The development in the physical condition of Japanese youth may be attributed in many factors. One educator in Kyoto made a thorough investigation of the effect of foreign style clothes on Japanese children and arrived at the conclusion that the recent physical development of Japanese youth is due to the greater freedom of activity permitted by such clothing. I admit that it is one factor, but it is by no means the only one."

The statistics issued by the physical culture section are prepared on the basis of physical examination of students ranging in age from 7 to 25. The boys usually attain the highest rate of development in weight and stature at the age of 16 and the girls at the age of 14. The average height of 7-year-old boys in 1900 was 42.259 inches. It gradually increased until it reached 42.7164 inches in 1932, a gain of .5905 inch during the period of 33 years. The average height of 16-year-old boys, which stood at 59.8817 inches in 1900, reached 61.7320 inches in 1932, a gain of 1.8503 inches. The rate of gain began to decrease after the age of 16 until it was reduced to .9449 inch in boys of 25 years, who averaged 63.3463 inches in 1900 and grew to 64.2912 inches.

In the case of girls, the average height at the age of 7 years, which was 41.2597 inches in 1900, increased to 42.2440 33 years later, a gain of .9843 inches. The gradual increase in the rate of gain in their stature continues until they are 14 years old when their average height which stood at 54.2912 inches in 1900 was increased to 56.6928 inches in 1932, a gain of 2.4016 inches. Then the tendency for a decline in the rate of gain begins and continues until the girls attain the age of 24, when their average height, which stood at 58.2282 inches in 1900, increases to 59.4487 inches in 1932, a gain of 1.2205 inches. At the age of 25 years, the average height, which was 57,5195 inches in 1900, reached 59.9605 inches in 1932, a gain of 2.4409 inches.

Weight Tendency Similar

A similar tendency is observed in the students of both sexes in increases in weight and chest development. The physical condition

(Continued on page 37).

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

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I am very pleased to inform you that I appeared for the A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, and have passed the whole examination.

With best wishes for your continued success,

Yours faithfully,
DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,
J. H. Bennett

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MAXIM GORKI: Most Humane Of The Russian Novelists

(By SADAAT HASSAN MANTO)

The decade from 1880 to 1890, in itself relatively sterile, marked the opening of a new period in Russian letters. Destoyevsky died in 1881 Tourgenev in 1833; Tolstoy for a time seemed to have abandoned artistic work, and when he resumed it, he wrote in a spirit different from that of War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina." Meanwhile, changes in Russian society became manifest. After the emancipation of the serfs in 1863, the landed gentry, the dominant class of the country, had gradually declined in economic prosperity and even in political importance. Many proprietors were on the brink of ruin The reign of Alexander III. (1881-94) and the early years of that of Nicholas II. (1894-1917) were a period of stagnation in Russian internal politics. The enthusiasm for reform that had pervaded Russian society under Alexander II (1855-81) seemed to have died away; the cultivated Russian discussed only petty ersonal interests instead of social questions. On the other hand, manufacturing made great strides during the closing years of the nineteenth century, and numbers of the peasants became factory labourers. Leaving their houses, they took up work in the cities, where they lived as transients, still retaining a connection with their native villages, where they paid their taxes. Tramp workmen swarmed over the country. This new labouring class was excellent material for socialistic propaganda of a Marxian type, which ultimately brought about the Russian revolution.

Two writers, Tchehov and Gorki, most truly represent the changing social order in Russia. Tchehov in his serious work, dealt in sordid pathos and grim tragedy. His characters are flabby and inert in their mental and moral constitution, persons who have either failed in life or whose outward success has brought them no inward peace and happiness.

Maxim Gorki (pseudonym for Alexey Maximovich Peshkov) rose to fame by the short stories which he published during the last decade of the nineteenth century In temperament, and in the subjects of his most original and most successful composition, he was a striking contrast to Tchehov.

Mr. Shakhnonski, a well-known Russian critic, says "Young bracing like the fresh wind of the steppes, full of joy, resolution and anger, full of bright colours and new ideas, the stories of Gorki opened up a new and wonderful world".

Gorki's career has been truly wonderful; risen from the lowest depths of the provincial proletariat, he was not thirty when he became the most popular writer and the most discussed man in Russia.

EARLY CAREER

The writer was born in Nizhni Novgorod on March 14, 1869. He was taken to Astrakhan, but there, when he was five, his father died, and his mother brought him back to Nizhni to the house of his grand-parents. His mother married again—a "Semi-intelligent" for whom Gorki has little good to say. She died before long. His grand-father sent him out into the world to earn his bread, and for more than ten years he made the acquaintance of every conceivable kind of drudgery. He began as a boy at boot maker's shop. Then he was one time pantry boy on a Volga steamer, where the cook, a drunken old ex-corporal, of the Guards taught him to read and write and laid the foundations of his literary education. One of the first books he read was "The Mysteries of Udulpho" and for a long time his reading was very largely of the blood-and-thunder popular romance type—a fact that did not remain without its influence on his early work.

At fifteen Gorki tried to get into a school at Kazan, "but as", he says, "it was not the fashion to give education for nothing", he did not succeed in the attempt and instead, to save himself from starving, he had to work in an underground bakery, so memorably described in "Twenty-Six Men and a girl"—a story which places Gorki—the young Gorki—among the true classics of Russian literature.

A MASTERPIECE OF REALISM

In this story we are transported in a stiffy, damp and dark cellar, where bakers work from morning till night The monotonous and hard work would kill everthing human in them, if they had not one bright ideal and love personified in a girl who came occasionally to visit them. A new man, cynical and corrupted, but handsome, appears among the twenty-six. No girl can resist him, but the twenty-six are sure that the "One" will remain pure. They bet on her—and lose When the girl appears after her fall she is savagely hooted out by the bakers.

"The story is cruelly realistic. But it is traversed by such a powerful current of poetry, by such a convincing nobility of man, and at the same time it is told with such precision and necessity that it can hardly be refused the name of a masterpiece"—Prince D. S. Mirsky in "Contemporary Russian Literature."

In Kazan he came into contact with students who sowed in him the seeds of his future revolutionism, and also became familiar with "The Creatures that once were men," who were to become his stepping-stone to celebrity. Leaving Kazan, he moved from place to place over the whole of south-east and south Russia, taking up odd jobs, working hard, and often remaining without work. In 1890 he came to Nizhni to present himself for conscription, but was released on grounds of illness. Instead, he became clerk to the Nizhni advocate, M. A. Lanin, who did much for his education. But the spirit of unrest overtook him again and he joined the homeless tramps to wander all over Russia. He passed along the shore of the Black Sea right down to the Caucasus and it was there that he published his first sketch of life in 1892. This story, the intensely romantic "Makar Chudra", was accepted and printed by the local daily paper, "Kavkaz," over the signature that has since become so much famous ("Gorki" means bitter or miserable).

RISE TO WORLD-WIDE FAME

In the following years he continued writing for the provincial press and was soon able to rely on his literary work for livelihood. But it was not till 1895, after he had once more returned to Nizhni, that he definitely entered into the "big literature." In 1898 his stories came out in book form. Their success was tremendous and for a Russian author, unprecedented in the strict sense of the words. From a promising provincial journalist Gorki became the most famous writer of his country. From this date to the First Revolution, Gorki was next to Tolstoy, the figure in Russian which aroused the greatest public interest. Interviews and portraits of him flooded the press, and every one thought it his duty to have a look at his person"—"Contemporary Russian Literature."

International fame was not slow to follow, as we hear that Germany especially went mad over him—in 1903-1904, his famous play "Na Dne" (The Down and Out or The Lower Depths) had an uninterrupted run of 500 nights at Berlin.

His reputation as a writer grew rapidly and soon after some more publications he became the most popular author in Russia. In Petersburg Gorki came in contact with the Marxists and became himself a Marxist and a Social Democrat. Here he contributed his two books "Foma Gordev" and "The Three of them" to the Marxist review "Zhizn."

Gorki was now one of the foremost figures in the Russian radical world. He was also one of the financial powers behind the movement: his very considerable literary income was systematically drawn on by his political friends for the promotion of Revolution. "This state of things continued till 1917, so that Gorki, inspite of the enormous financial success of his books, never enjoyed the wealth of his successful Western confreres"—Life of Gorki by Kroptokin.

In 1905 he took part in the revolution and had to flee from Russia. Since then he lived in Italy where he continued to write. After the revolution of 1917, Gorki returned to Russia and devoted himself to spreading education among the people. He took up the cause of the labouring masses and began to write plays and novels with a purpose.

After the revolution of 1905 the rushing torrent of Gorki's thought grows into a broad, steady river. Separated from his native land, he tries to penetrate more deeply into the process of life and more definitely to formulate his ideals. In a clear and simple narrative he wrote his reminiscenes "Childhood." "In the World." without omitting any single detail of his changeable life. A number of novels, written during the last 15 years, show a real artistic and mature talent.

"MOTHER"

"Mother," a big and the most popular novel among the Indian readers, written under the impression of the Russian Revolution, presents a very interesting picture of the roaring sea of the revolutionary movement. The separate characters and the minor details are painted with a powerful brush. Everything in this novel is new and significant. We see a gradual intellectual development of the working classes, their increasing political self-consciousness and aspiration. A young workman, thirsty for knowledge and new ideas, became an active member of the revolutionary party. His mother, a simple peasant woman, is gradually overtaken by the new ideas and is transformed into an active socialistic worker, dying like a martyr.

"Of all the human dynamics," writes Mr. Charles Edward Russel in the foreward of the English rendering of this book, "Of all their manifestations that conquer and absorb whomsoever may observe them, and the greatest delinator is Maxim Gorki and the greatest of his works is 'Mother.' It is Gorki that in every essay remains throughout the cool and easy master of his art and its materia."

Day after day Russia is demanding and will continue to demand more of the world's attention, economically, politically, socially, intellectually. No one can understand the Russia of these days that does not understand the Russia of those. Of all single illuminants upon this terrific struggle, Gorki is the most competent, the most direct, the most accurate, most moving. What a historian or philosopher might have attempted in vain through many tomes, Gorki effects infallibly in a few chapters. Piece by piece with deliberate care he has joined his luciforous mosaic. When he is done, Russia stands forth in a flood of light. We no longer wonder at Bolshevism, we only wonder that from such a tyranny the reaction has not been worse.

A COMPLETE ARTIST

Gorki is the very negation of Tchehov's fear of life. He is an optimist, with a warlike belief in man and with an equally warlike hatred of Philistine stagnation. He gives vent to this attitude chiefly through his tramps, whom he naturalised in modern fiction. An instinctive desire for freedom, contempt for every kind of culture, laws, obligation, communal morality, make Gorki's tramp a kind of Nietzschean superman. In his numerous sketches from life we always see the figure of this independent tramp, slightly idealized and unmistakably a reflection of the writer himself. The spirit of unrest pervades every one of his types. They are cosmic in their impulses, organically blended with the whole universe. From that artificial structure of society they escape into the great kingdom of Nature, where they find a rest and satisfaction. In distinction from Tchehov, Nature predominates in Gorki's world. We feel her presence always she is one with all human feelings and it is a mystical closeness between man and nature.

Tchehov in his letter to Maxim Gorki writes, "In your stories you are a complete artist and a cultured one in the truest sense. The descriptions of nature are realistic, you are a real landscape painter".—Life and Letters of Anton Tchehov.

Sometimes back Gorki dreamt "The new workers in life, having hearts filled with love.....they will plough up the field of God.... and like a new shining sun, the earth will prosper for all and everybody will be happy in the new glorious current of life" ('A Little Town Okurov')—And is this dream not coming out true?—Modern Russia is the answer to this question.

Gorki's work is not yet over. Latterly he has published in Russia a play, "Slovotekov the Workman." He continues working and his new books are steadily consolidating his position as a classic. He also edits a non-periodical miscellany, "Besada", which is largely given to popularizing of recent scientific progress. This line of work has taken a large part in Gorki's activity for these last years, for he sees in the spreading of elementary knowledge the principal need of his country.

Teacher: "Now, Jimmy, what happened when the cow jumped over the moon?"

"Jimmy: "Somebody got an idea for vanishing cream."

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A Jockey's Reminiscences

Amusing Stories Of Days When Horses Were Primed With Whisky Before They Ran

One of the jockey's most pressing problems is to keep his weight down. Putting on weight seems to be as easy as putting on your hat In "Paddock Personalities" (Hutchinson) Mr. J. Fairfax Blakeborough, the racing correspondent and novelist, quotes the case of a jockey who put on a pound in weight after eating a small pear to quench his thirst! (writes a reviewer in John O'London's Weekly".) Another writer, he says, mentions "the case a few years ago of a famous jockey who had been wasting hard to do his minimum weight. After weighing out he felt weak and had a coffee and liqueur brandy. When he returned to scale he was 5lb. overweight."

Light-Weights

What is the earliest age and the lightest weight at which a jockey rode? Mr. Blakeborough thinks that his old friend Mr. George Stafford Thompson could claim the first distinction:—

"He was only about seven when his father lifted him out of his carriage at York and put him on to one of his horses to ride in a match. Mr. Thompson had imagined that the conditions were 'owners up,' but found his opponent had engaged a Malton featherweight to ride. Thus it was little George (who in after life became such a wonderful amateur jockey) was given his first mount when his bodily weight was only 2st. 13 lb. His instructions were: "Hold your reins tight, and as soon as they say 'Go' come home as fast as you can." He won the match easily."

As for lightness, Captain Becher had a lad in his stable who rode in the Wokingham Stakes in 1840 when his walking weight was 2st. 11lb. Ian Martin, we are told, "had his first mount in public at Newbury in 1927, when he was only ten. His father, when he won the Cesarewitch nearly half a century ago, only weighed 3st. 10lb."

Jockeys often have unexpected hobbies. The brothers Goswell, says Mr. Blakeborough, who ride under National Hunt rules, "are almost as keen about fishing as they are about racing, and often bring their rods to meetings near which are waters in which they can throw a fly."

"Jumping Powder"

In the early days of the century many jockeys, says Mr. Blakeborough, were too fond of drink:—

"Some of them indulged not only at night-time, but had some 'jumping powder' almost before every race. Their valets sometimes brought it into the jockeys' room in tea-pots. This is not so to-day. Men like Gordon Richards, Fox, Weston Nevett, and Caldwell are practically teetotallers, and wisely so."

Mr. Blakeborough remembers an Irish jockey named Cowley saying to him in the weighing-room as he put a large glass of brandy down before riding in a steeplechase: "They won't let us dope the horses, so I'm doping me'self!"

In the old days lazy horses were sometimes given a third of a bottle of whisky before they ran:—

"In the late autumn of 1934 I read that there was such a glut of wine in France it was selling for 4d. per gallon and was used for horses with considerable success. It was stated 'red wine added to a quantity of bran or maize has been found to have a greater tonic effect than much larger quantities of oats. A horse which was given two quarts of wine a day was found to increase over 50lb. in weight in a few weeks'."

Jockeys and trainers were often extremely superstitious. If a horse which had once left the yard for a meeting was turned back, it was thought that its chance of winning had gone:—

"There were trainers who would never dream of doing more than give their horses walking exercise on the roads on Sundays, and who strongly disapproved of owners coming to "look round" on that day. Old John Osborne was long a churchwarden, and expected his lads to go to church, and even when quaint Martin Gurry (who used to say he 'didn't understand much about this religious job") offered some sacramental vessels to his local church he suggested that the inscription should be 'From Gurry to God'."

Another story concerns a North Country trainer who called on the local parson to ask for public prayers for Lucy Gray:—

"On the following two Sundays the congregation were duly requested to supplicate for Lucy, and on the third Sunday the trainer went into the vestry before the morning service to tell the vicar that there was no need to repeat the request for prayers. 'Is Miss Gray better?' asked the cleric. 'Better!' retorted the trainer. 'Didn't you back her when she won at 8 to 1 last week?'"

Mr. Blakeborough also quotes what he says is a true story of a Bishop who was the guest of the Squire when preaching at a country church:—

"On the Sunday morning when the maid took him his early cup of tea he asked her to bring him a Testament. The girl obliged according to her light, but on being handed the leather-backed volume the Bishop remarked 'This is a 'Racing Calendar'!'

'Well, it's what the Squire reads on a Sunday,' replied the girl."

On one occasion a parson rode in the Grand National "and when some busybody sought an interview with his bishop to tell him the Rev. Mr. Drake was going to ride in the Aintree classic all the satisfaction he got from his lordship was: 'Then I'll bet you even money he wins!'"

Rivalry At The St. Leger

At one time, we are told, there was intense rivalry between racing people in the North and South of England. All sorts of unsporting schemes, we are told, "were resortd to to prevent Southern horses winning the St. Leger. False starts were engineered, and animals with no pretensions of winning were sent to the post especially to 'take care' of the 'intruders,' and there was, on both sides, open jealousy. This is not quite dead yet, though there is more chaff than real bitterness."

Jockeys are sometimes accused of not having "ridden to orders." The late John Osborne, who afterwards made his name as a trainer, was on the mat on one occasion:—

"Always courteous, John replied: 'You're quite right, and I must apologize for not carrying out all your instructions, but the fact of the matter was that you gave me so many orders the race was not long enough to get them all in'."

Before The Stewards

Another jockey, "Speedy" Payne, was called before some very distinguished stewards to explain his riding in a certain race:—

'Speedy' was as honest as the day and felt very much having been 'carpeted' on three or four occasions in quick succession. He addressed the stewards thus:—

'My lords, dukes, admirals, and gentlemen. If I rides and loses they says I pulls; if I rides and wins they says I bumps, bores, or rides foul! I've got some money in the bank, a good wife and a home, and it's like this—I doesn't care a damn what you does with me.'

'Speedy' left the stewards' room without a stain on his character or a reprimand!"

A steeplechase jockey once had a fall when riding for an owner who was not renowned for his generosity. The owner asked him if he was hurt:—

'No', was the almost tearful reply, 'but I've lost twenty quids' worth of teeth.' 'Never mind,' said the owner, producing four fivers' "get yourself another set., As a matter of fact, the jockey had his teeth in his pocket, a not uncommon practice with such jump jockeys who wear artificial dentures. On a second occasion the jockey secured another £20 on the same plea, but unfortunately for him he made his joke public, so that when he endeavoured to arouse sympathy to the extent of a third £20 after a fall, he was advised to feel in his pocket to see if by any chance they had fallen in there."

Not Quite Dead!

Mr. "Bob" Armstrong, the Middleham trainer, had an old head man named Griffiths. One day he asked for a day or two off "to bury his father," and was given £5 to cover his expenses. Later Mr. Armstrong learnt that he was in a public-house in Penrith spending the money:—

"When he arrived back for duty Armstrong tackled him on his deceit, and Griffiths, quick and unabashed, explained: 'You should hear me before you condemn me like this. I was a little previous; you see. he didn't 'quite' dee'!!!

Horses and racing have been Mr. Blakeborough's life for thirty years. He has written a book that is packed with facts about personalities of the turf, and its greatest appeal will naturally be for those who follow racing. It is interesting to find Mr. Blakeborough saying: "I am one of those men who, though intimately connected with racing, never have a bet."

Reasons Differ
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MY GUMS FEEL BETTER, TOO
It hardens and firms the gums—gives them a healthy pink colour.
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About Studios And Stars

LONDON CINEMA NOTES

Alexander Korda Wins Tribute

(From Our Film Correspondent.)
LONDON, September 10.
(By Air Mail).

Alexander Korda, of London Film Productions, has just been paid one of the greatest compliments ever won by a British producer. He has been elected to the Board of United Artists' Corporation in America. Thus for the first time a British film producer will co-operate with an American film corporation on equal terms. In other words, it means that British pictures, as represented by Mr. Korda, are going to take a more important place in the world's cinemas than ever before.

Mr. Korda is joining such powerful personalities as Samuel Goldwyn, Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks, senior. The production budget of this corporation for 30 feature pictures is approximately £3,500,000 These films are for world-wide distribution, and about one-third of them will be made in England by London Films, Pickford-Lasky Productions, and British and Dominions. During the next few days Mr. Korda will meet his colleagues in a series of conferences to arrange terms and conditions. However, this new move is hailed by him as "hands across the sea" and something which will "benefit both the British and American industries. Reports received from Hollywood during the week suggest that the new partnership between Mr. Korda and the United Artists is hailed as one of the most important events in film industry.

Mr. Korda has signed a ten-year contract to release all London Film Productions' pictures in America through United Artists Corporation to the number of at least six every year. Douglas Fairbanks, senior, who is at present in London on receipt of the news declared "We are proud to have him with us. Korda is far-seeing man, and his powers of vision will be of immense value". I understand that Mr. Sam Goldwyn and Mary Pickford are coming to London in the next few months to produce films, at the new studios of London Film Production at Denham in Buckinghamshire. Jesse Lasky, who is Mary Pickford's business partner, is already bound for Europe. Merle Oberon left New York on Saturday for London on a brief holiday. She may stay to star in a new Korda film. Mr. Korda is already on the high seas from America accompanied by Sir C. Guthrie. It will be remembered that in 1915 he was a journalist in Budapest. He made his first film in his own country for £200 and his second for £300. After the war he came to England and led the great vogue for the historical film. He it was who did "The Private Life of Helen of Troy", "The Private Life of Henry the Eighth", and "Catherine the Great". "Henry the Eight" cost only £59,000 under Korda's careful direction. It would have cost £150,000 in Hollywood for no better result.

MOZART SCREENED

This reminds me of the making of musicals for the talkie screens. When Basil Dean's "Whom the Gods Love", the just completed life of Mozart, is shown, I believe thousands of people will go about whistling "Figaro" and "The Magic Flute" and talking about "that jolly tune, tum-te tum-te, from "Whom the Gods Love". However the fact remains that Mozart by any name is still Mozart, and better whistled than never heard at all. From accounts received of this picture I think Mr. Dean has produced a fine film for which the Austrian authorities, including Baron Frankenstein, the Austrian Minister, gave him really wonderful co-operation. The famous Church of St. Peter at Salzburg, where Mozart 'pere et fils' graduated to the position of organist, was turned into a gigantic studio and littered with arcs and dynamos for a High Mass scene, in which the Abbot in person and 30 priests took part. Mr. Dean took about 35 people to Austria for over three weeks to make the "atmosphere" shots. But thousands will appear in these sequences. Local talent was recruited. For one scene, which shows the Governor of Salzburg laying a wreath on the grave of the Master, Dean gathered a crowd of over 1,000 townspeople and 300 Heimwehr soldiers by advertising in the local paper. "Please turn up in ordinary costume, 'without bicycles.'" he pleaded. They did.

Other scenes were shot in the Schloss Theatre in Vienna and in the Palace of Schoenbrunn. Associated Talking Pictures state that the story has not been materially changed, though "the fact that Mozart had about twelve children is omitted". Stephen Haggard plays the lead. You will see Victoria Hopper as Constanze, whom Mozart eventually marries. John Loder and Liane Haid, the lovely Viennese star, have big parts. This film will be one of the most ambitious that Associated Talking Pictures have produced. It has been planned with thoroughness, and the story was thoroughly "vetted" by Dr. Paumgartner, of the Mozart Institute.

MAURICE CHEVALIER

It was left to the Toeplitz Productions to capture Maurice Chevalier, who is to launch his British film career by playing the lead in the "Vagabond". The success of the film will depend partly on the actress cast as the beautiful French gipsy who introduces the love theme into its romantic story. Toeplitz is determined to cast an English girl in the part, to build up a star from promising but unnoticed material. Already his talent scouts have corralled thirty or forty possibles. Most of them are unknown, all of them beautiful, true to type, able to sing and talk with a pleasant French accent. Many tests have been made of each and during the next few weeks the decision will be made. A star will be born! For the moment forty English film actresses are spending most of their days sitting with clenched fists and concentrated brows, trying to flash persuasive thought rays to Paris and Florence. The one who succeeds will be well on the way to international film fame in the company of "Maurice".

The story of "The Beloved Vagabond" provides a new type of part for Chevalier, and one that is to his liking. It tells how a young Englishman of French origin has to surrender the rich society girl he loves to a gold-plated rival. Instead of tiger shooting, he goes tramping through France, falls in with an old gipsey musician and his beautiful daughter, and, when the old man dies, takes his place at the accordion and roams, wheezing and singing through the country. The ending is, of course, as we expect, the obvious one. If the film lives up to its promise we can see it rocketing Chevalier up to favour again, with his leading lady at least clinging to his coat tails.

Kumaris Kanta and Gulzar in "Storm of Death" partnered by Syts Goswami and Ghaulika.

I understand from the Toeplitz Productions that the script is nearly finished and production will start as soon as Chevalier ends his present engagement in Paris. At present he is playing out his contract with the Casino de Paris, making Toeplitz, the film producer pace his villa in Florence. This will continue till December. As the film will take about two months to complete, the future of "Maurice" and an unknown English girl should be committed to celluloid by February. The scheduled cost of the picture is £60,000 though actually, I am told, Toeplitz is prepared for a total bill of up to £75,000. The amount to be paid to Chevalier is being kept secret, but it is certainly very large. The film should not be a costly one to shoot, otherwise, so one may assume that a fair proportion of that £60,000—or—70,000—will find its way to him. Toeplitz has plans for two other pictures. The first of them will be called "Don Chicago", and will tell the story of an American gangster trying his hand in England. Probably an American star of the Cagney-Raft-Lee Tracy type will be brought over to play the lead.

Mr. Herbert Wilcox, who introduced the starring team of Neagle and Hardwicks to picturegoers in "Nell Gwynn" and "Peg of Old Drury" will again direct Sir Cedric Hardwicks and Anna Neagle. Sir Cedric will appear as Shakespeare and Miss Neagle as Anne Hathaway in a film biography of the Playwright Player, which will be made by British and Dominion Film early in the New Year. The film will largely be shot in Stratford-on-Avon with Anne Hathaway's own cottage in discreet prominence. The idea, I believe, materialised as the result of many conferences between Herbert Wilcox and Sir Cedric Hardwicks, who is a keen student of Shakespeare. Mr. Wilcox, on his part, is determined to perpetuate the partnership of Neagle and Hardwicke, which has proved to successful. "I have decided", he told me, "that the star team of "Nell Gwyn" and "Peg" has been so endorsed by public and expert opinion that the combination should be made into a film tradition similar to the great stage traditions of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. There will be no restriction as to period—I shall undertake costume subjects irrespective of whatever cycles happen to be in force."

Noah Beery, Wallace's massive, hard-bitten, is now making "Barbe of Grand Bayou (poor, temporary title), adapted from John Oxenham's novel for Faragon Productions, a new British concern. As a tough ex-convict returning to the world after a long sentence for killing his wife and her lover, he gets a job as a lighthouse keeper and settles down to keep unknown ships and his young daughter off the rocks. Much of the action will be shot at lighthouse in the Isle of Wight, and down in Cornwall where, I am told, the Trinity House people are helping. Beery has a fine voice, and a song has been written into the film for him.

Arrangements for the casting of the Gaumont-British picture "Cecil Rhodes", are almost complete. The principals will be Rhodes . . . Walter Huston, Dr. Jameson . . . Basil Sidney, Barney Barnato . . . Frank Cellier, "An Carpenter" . . . Peggy Ashcroft, and Lobengula . . . Ndaniso Kumalo. In "Ann Carpenter" many will recognise Olive Schreiner, the famous South African novelist, who wrote "The Story of an African Farm". Oscar Homolka, now playing opposite Flora Robson, in "Close Quarters", will probably be President Kruger".

REINHARDT'S NEXT PICTURE

Professor Max Reinhardt, who for fifteen years withstood the lure of Hollywood, refusing fantastic offers for his services until he made "A Midsummer Night's Dream" for Warner Brothers, has abandoned his plan for producing "Die Fledermaus" for the Salzburg Music Festival. He has decided that immediately after the premiere of "A Midsummer Night's Dream in London shortly, he will return to Hollywood to make his second picture for Warner Brothers. Although no de-

(Continued On Page 15)

Around Theatre & Film Land

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

Director Shantaram has completed the social picture "Mahatma" with Bal Gandharva the most popular stage artist and the reputed singer, Miss Rathnaprabha, Chandramohan (of "Amritmanthan" fame) and Kumari Vasanti the youngest amateur singer in the leading roles. This social picture of Prabhat, has been anxiously awaited. It will be released at the Krishna Talkies in Hindi version.

They are also making elaborate arrangements for the production of a historical picture featuring Kumari Nalini Tarkhud and Shanta Apte in the lead.

SHREE GODAVARY CINETONE NASIK.

One of the mythological pictures in Hindi with magnificent settings in oriental splendour is "Sati Sulochana" or "Fall of Indrajit" produced at an enormous cost by Shree Godavary Cinetone (Nasik), under the able supervision of Messrs. A. B. Parashare and Govindrao Vare with the cooperation of the eminent Indian Screen director Mama Saheb Shinde the renowned artist Anna Saheb Salunke and the famous musician Bapu Saheb Ketkar. The cast includes among several reputed screen artistes, Kumari Indumati Masurkar well-known amateur Singer and Prof. G. M. Goley the artist of Poona supported by Messrs. Shirwadkar, Godbole and Patil. This mythological picture depicts Ramayan, narratink the life-tale of Sati Sulochana.

STATE FILM CO (POONA).

India was rightly proud of the past glories of its stage, but to our great Misfortune this had practically died down during the past few years, An attempt has now been made by the Stage-Film Co. of Poona to revive it. Never before has a play of Shakespeare been produced on Indian screen or stage. The cast includes renowned artists like Sohrab Modi, Shamshad alias Chhamia of Delhi and her daughter Naseem.

BHARATH LAXMI PICTURES (CALCUTTA).

Their Latest social master piece "Dilkipiyas," story of which was written by the great playwright and dramatist late Aga Hasher Kashmiri with a powerful cast including Kajjan, Mukthar Begum, Miss Patience Cooper Miss Rose and Miss Panna supported by Sorabji Keramwalla Surajram with the famous screen comedian master Gama.

NEW THEATRES (CALCUTTA).

The publicity officer of the New Theatres Ltd., has published the latest issue of Chitra, the official organ of the concern. Printed on art paper and profusely illustrated, the journal contains attractive news of the studio.

The talents of Hollywood are concentrating on P. C. Barua's next picture. The provisional name of the picture is "Satan" and it will be produced in Urdu, though there is a strong argument going on in favour of a Bengali version of its production also in Bengali. Nitin Bose will supervise the photography as there will be so many technical difficulties involved Prithiraj that popular and debonair player of juvenile parts, will appear in the role of the villain, which incidentally is the leading role in the picture. Saigal and Barua will also be playing major roles in the picture. Raikumari will play the heroine's part supported by Sitara and Molina.

"Lady in Distress," a satire on studio life in India is now being produced under the direction of Hem Chunder. It is an Urdu picture and the players include Salgal, Pahari, Nawab, Prithiraj, Molina and Baikumari Yusuf Muljee will be in charge of camera and Bani Dutt of recording.

BHAVANANI PRODUCTIONS.

Their Maiden social comedy "Wanted Bridegrooms" or "Shadi-Ka-Rath" is awaiting release.

A NEW INDIAN FILM VENTURE

Amateur Cast In Nizam's Jubilee Picture

An interesting and somewhat novel experiment in cinematography is to be tried by an Indian studio for their maiden talkie which promises to be one of the big pictures of 1936.

The film is to be produced specially for the Silver Jubilee of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and will have a gala premire in Hyderabad on the auspicious day, which (if you don't know,) happens to be January 7, 1936.

The picture, which is as "Prem Durpan" (Mirror of Love) composed by H. E. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershed Bahadur, G.C.I.E., etc. Prime Minister of Hyderabad who is recognised to be one of the ablest writers and poets of India. H. E. has devoted great attention to this particular story and seeing its tremendous screen possibilities, many movie companies sought production rights. However, only one unit could be granted the rights and the lucky winner was Bombay Star Film Co. Ltd. Bombay.

H. E. Maharaja Sir Krishun Pershad's story which will form the subject of Bombay Star Film Co. Ltd's. initial venture, deals with one of the most baffling problems of India to-day—Hindu-Muslim unity. The plot is based on historical facts and the scene is laid during the reign of Jehangir the fourth Moghul Emperor.

The author in his inimitable style, has shown that communal distinctions were not such a problem then as they are now. Jehangir's adoption of a Hindu Brahmin's daughter and the treatment he meted out to the girl's relatives provide an excellent lesson to communal wranglers of our time.

FOUR DIRECTORS!

The novel feature of the picture referred to in the first paragraph, it that it will be under the charge of four directors—an experiment never before attempted by any studio.

The drama has four distinct aspects—romance, war, tragedy and social problem and the arrangement is that scenes relating to each of these aspects will be directed by a man who specializes in the subject.

In the final picture all the scenes will be cleverly blended so as to make a complete drama.

The studio has assigned this daring celluloid venture to Prof. Yogi, who will be the production chief.

The Professor has started preparations in right earnest. It is his aim to produce this "epic" on a lavish scale and make it a memorable picture, something which would make the Indian Industry proud of itself.

CAST OF AMATEURS.

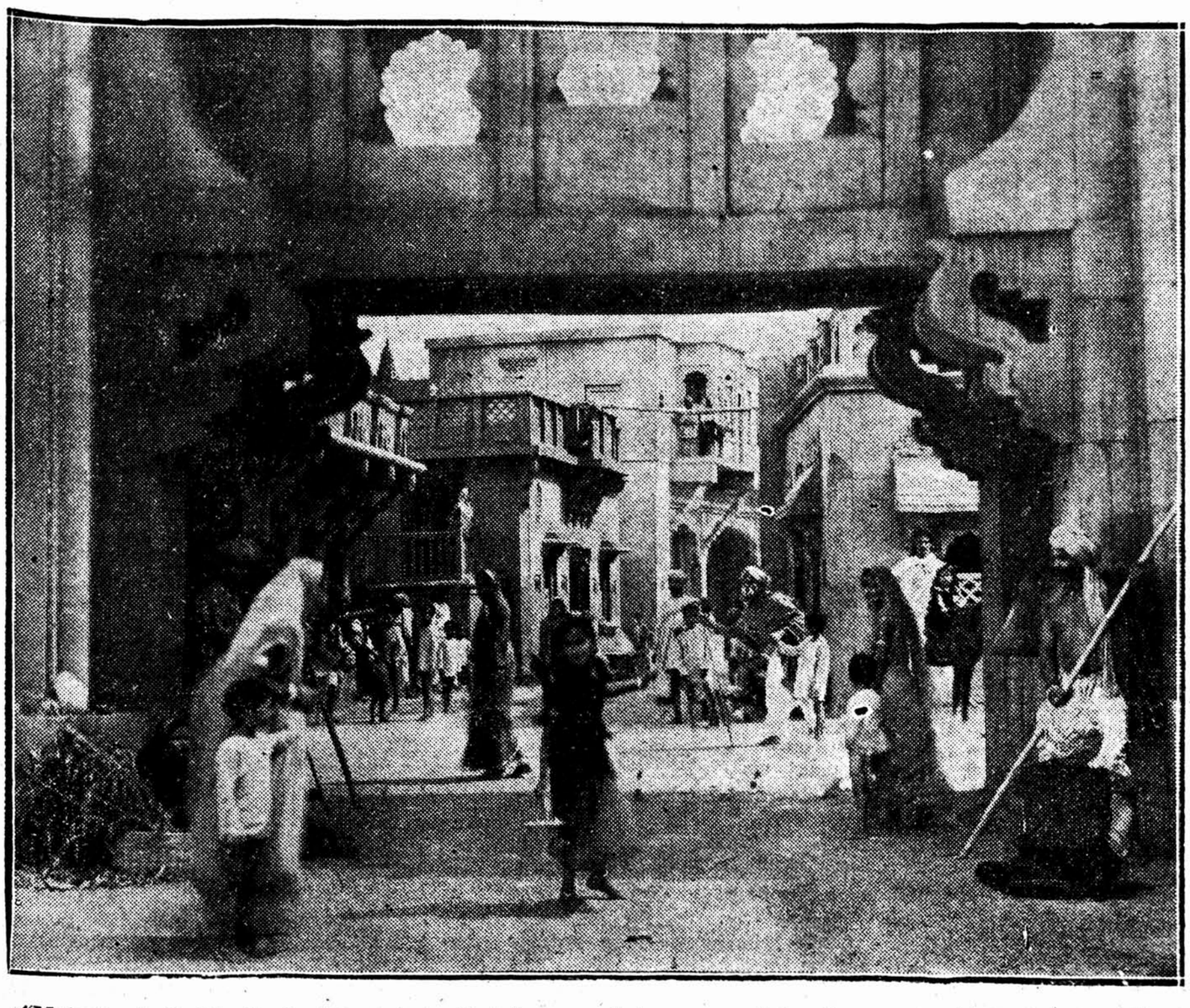
He has gathered over 80 p.c. cultured men, most of them graduates. They are all amateurs but with sound training they may adopt themselves to their roles and who knows a few of them may turn out to be the big stars of to-morrow. The producer's lucky find is of a man who looks exactly like Emperor Jehangir and will enact the role in the picture.

The Professor is now on the look out for a young lady who combines all the beauty, charm and grace which have made Nur Jehan famous and which enamoured Jehangir so much that he went to amazing lengths to win her.

A production unit will soon leave Bombay for Hyderabad where all the out-door scenes will be taken up later Raja Partap Girji's has favoured the Company with his palace etc., for the shooting.

Every possible effort will be made to make the film a remarkable achievement in Indian Kinema history. And the way the Professor has started it cinegoers may look forward to see a really grand picture.

"Khun-ka-Khun"
Mr. Sorab Modi as "Hamlet"



"Mahatma" Prabhat's Social picture that has created some anticipating excitement—at the Krishna Cinema.

LONDON CINEMA NOTES

(Continued from page 14.)

finite announcement of its title has yet been made, it is understood that the selection will lie between Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" and Marc Connelly's "Green Pastures", for which, it is stated, the highest fee for film rights ever known has been paid.

Doris Kenyon, the American actress and film star, arrived in London early last week. She is to appear with Ramon Novarro in the new musical comedy "Royal Exchange", which is to be produced in a London theatre on or about October 15. In an interview Miss Kenyon said that she preferred the stage, particularly her concert work, to the screen. "There is the personal contract, for one thing", she added. "Films are much harder work. It is harder to keep up your enthusiasm. You have to keep the whole thing in mind while getting it up piecemeal. "I sing in 10 or 11 languages—Russian, Hungarian, French, German, Italian, Greek, Rumanian and others. I have been all over Europe to find my songs."

Books And Their Writers

PORTRAITS OF SOME JUDGES

JUDICIAL PORTRAITS. By "Om-Tom-Oie," Mission Press, Allahabad.

These are pen sketches of the judges of the Allahabad High Court written by an author who is anxious to remain shrouded in the mystery of a pseudonym but whose identity, we hope, is not unknown to his distinguished "victims."

Of course all the "portraits" are highly complimentary and flattering—the best lines have been drawn out in the most excellent colours. They are all talented, versatile, intelligent, honest, straightforward and just. All stout virtue and no trace of a single weakness. And it is there that the weakness of these portraits lies. They are "qasidas." They should have been faithful portraits. I wonder if the author ever read A. G. Gardiner's "Certain People of Importance" and "Prophets, Priests and Kings" or he would have known that it is not impossible to be accurate and yet avoid offence.

The author suffers from no great love of his countrymen. "I do not hesitate to say," he says, "that a fair proportion of British and Civilian element is necessary in a High Court to inspire general confidence. The highest tribunal in a Province must be altogether above board." This, of course, while writing about a "British and Civilian" Judge!

In any case we have no doubt the book will be immensely liked by the Judges of the Allahabad High Court!

K. A. A.

CALCUTTA REVIEW

'THE CALCUTTA REVIEW:' OCTOBER 1935: This journal which is published by the Calcutta University completes another year of fruitful career with this issue. This is without doubt one of the finest magazines of its type. Most of the contributions, needless to say, are scholarly and critical. It is invidious to mention any particular article here, from among a mass of equally valuable contributions, but Prof. B. K. Sarkar's 'Hindu Sociological Literature from Chandeshwar to Rammohan,' deserves special notice due to the very importance of the subject. Prof. D. P. Mukherji's 'Malthus' is a very critical study of the subject. The sections 'Arts, Letters and Sciences', 'At Home and Abroad,' and 'The World Around' will appeal to a large circle of readers. Altogether, this is a very worthy organ of the Calcutta University and will help to spread its reputation as a seat of learning.

A JOURNAL FOR TEACHERS

"THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' JOURNAL" September 1935: An index of the popularity achieved by this journal is provided by the fact, that it is now established on a regular basis and will be published thrice every year. Simultaneously its subscription has been reduced to one rupee per annum, which should make it still more popular. It is meeting a long-felt want, as is evident from the encomiums of educationists. In the present issue the place of honour is given to 'The Project Method' by Irene Watts which is a very critical contribution. Prof. Hampton has written a survey of 'Some recent books on Education' which should appeal to the lay reader as well. Of the other articles "The Human Being as a Living Organism' by Mr. A. V. Mathew deserves special mention. The get-up of the Journal is excellent:

WHAT FASCISM STAND FOR

Mussolini's Exposition Of Its Cardinal Doctrines

FASCISM: DOCTRINE AND INSTITUTIONS—By Mussolini 'Ardita Publishers, Rome

This authoritative exposition of the practice and philosophy of the most aggressive and all-embracing modern movement, by the most distinguished author and practitioner of that movement, has an interest to every student of contemporary social history, comparably only to Lenin or Trotsky's works. That is not to say that Mussolini writes with anything like the insight and penetration of those great Russians. He is essentially a man of action; and practice means to him much more than theory. It has been well said of Fascism generally, that it was put into practice first; and a theory was later evolved to fit the facts of the Italian situation and history.

The interesting portion of this work is contained in the first 72 pages. Not that the portion of the work devoted to a description of the outstanding institutions and laws of Fascist Italy have not their immense significance and moral, even to those who would regard them only as a passing phase in human history, unlikely to leave a permanent mark on the future development of the race. But, while in the description of the institutions and the text of the Fundamental Laws, there is much that affects and concerns Italy particularly; and may have not the same significance to the rest of the world, there are points in the outline of the Fascist doctrine, which may prove of interest for every student of politics and sociology.

The doctrine of Fascism, as outlined in this work, makes it definitely a creed of aggressive Nationalism. "Fascism does not, generally speaking, believe in the possibility or utility of perpetual peace" (p. 19.). It regards war as a sort of necessary tonic for human faculties; and as war is possible only while the peoples of the world would not live in mutual friendship or make an endeavour at mutual understanding, they must needs divide into groups, or Nations, and cultivate the group sentiment to the exclusion or suppression of common humanity.

Because Fascism is aggressive Nationalism, it must needs have the means to maintain that spirit; and so holds views about the needful population in each nation, and their standards of education and living, which go counter to all liberal doctrine on the subject. It discards Historical Materialism, and "believes, now and always, in sanctity and heroism, that is to say in acts in which no economic motive—remote or immediate,—is at work." Abandoning Socialism, and its equation of human happiness—material well-being, Fascism also opposes itself to all Liberal Ideas of the XIX Century. It postulates a Class Society, upholds rank and property, and religion, and sees no meaning in the XIX Century dilemma between Monarchy and Republicanism. Democracy thus necessarily becomes anathema. "From beneath the ruins of Liberal, Socialist and Democratic doctrines, Fascism extracts those elements which are still vital. (p. 26-7). The Fascist State is not a Nightwatchman, solicitous only of the personal safety of the citizens; nor is it organised exclusively for guaranteeing a certain degree of material prosperity and relatively peaceful conditions of life. A Board of Directors would do as much.....The State, as conceived and realised by Fascism, is a spiritual and ethical entity for securing the political, juridical, and economic organisation of the nation,—an organisation, which in its origin and growth is a manifestation of the spirit. The State guarantees the internal and external safety of the country, but it also safeguards and transmits the spirit of the people, elaborated down the ages in its language, its customs, its faith. The State is not only the present, it is also the past, and above all, the future." This long extract is added, not only because it admirably and succinctly sums up the Fascist view of human destiny; but also because it renders unnecessary further comment of the work before us.

K. T. SHAH.

Homes In Indian Towns

Some Practical Hints For The Engineer And Architect

"CHEAP AND HEALTHY HOMES FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF INDIA." By Mr. R. S. Deshpande, B.E., A.M.I.E. (India). The Aryabhushan Press, Poona City. Price Rs. 4|8.

This book, which is furnished with a useful table of contents, bibliograph and index, contains a mass of technical information ranging from a description, in its introduction, of an average "home" in an average town in India, which might appear almost humorous were it not for its tragic truthfulness, to a description of the symptoms, origin, infection and prevention of the most serious diseases to which India is subject, often in epidemic form, in one of its valuable appendices.

It is indeed shameful to hear that over three and a half lakhs of our Bombay population share single rooms with from 5 to 20 other occupants.

The author has set out to give very shortly his experience of ways in which healthier accommodation may be secured on very economical lines. His book is certainly practical. He begins by a note of warning that cheapness is not always synonymous with economy, the cheap dwelling often means early deterioration which, as he says, leads to dirt and squalor, whereas, in a pleasant looking cottage, planned for comfort and well built, the occupants instinctively take a lively interest in keeping it neat and tidy.

He rightly emphasises the wisdom in using local materials wherever possible, for not only are they usually cheaper but they "look well in the place where they are naturally found.... and maintain the architectural aspect of the place."

He even suggests reverting to most of the modern bricks in India and points out that if the quality were improved it would not only brighten the prospects of the brick industry itself but would save the present necessity of incurring cost in repairs and decoration.

He even suggested reverting to the use of mud mortar and earthen walls to which subject he de-

(Continued on page 20).

Mr. Hilton Alonzo Phillips, who is a graduate of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is a foremost Negro writer on Oriental affairs, and author of "White Twilight over the Gorgeous East" and "The Flames of Rebellion." In the latter work he deals with the national movement in India. Mr. Phillips is only 30 years of age.

BOOK NOTES

Admiral Togo is the latest subject for a biography, written by Major R. V. C. Bodley, who, it is announced, had access to official and private records in writing about the great Japanese hero of the Russian war.

* * * *

Allen and Unwin are publishing a new collection of essays by Bertrand Russell. The title is taken from an essay "In Praise of Idleness," but Mr. Russell also deals with such varied subjects as civilisation, the nature of the soul, and the ancestry of Fascism.

* * * *

The Manchester University Press publish a new book on the Lancashire cotton industry by two members of the Economics Research Department at the University. It is called "Wages and Labour in the Lancashire Cotton Spinning Industry," and is written by Mr. John Jewkes and Mr. E. M. Gray, as the outcome of an inquiry undertaken during the last two years.

* * * *

Macmillan publish "The Russian Revolution, 1917-21," in two volumes, by William Henry Chamberlin. Apart from Trotsky's great work few histories of the revolution have survived long, and Mrs. Chamberlin's knowledge and experience of Soviet Russia together with the value of his previous writings suggest that this may be a work of the first importanc.

* * * *

M. Marcel Griaule's "Abyssinian Journey" is primarily an account of a French scientist's expedition into the lesser-known parts of Abyssinia in search of specimens and information of interest to the French museums. Secondly, thanks to the scientist's knowledge of both the ancient and modern languages of the country, it is a lively reflection of the character of the Abyssinians themselves.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Future Of Indian Art—"Less Realism, More Design"—Mr. Solomon Utters—Timely Warning—Copying Western "Abstractionists" And "Freaks"—Is Futile—Mr. Frank Rutter Is Impatient —Of "Verbiage"—Mr. Patil Cites Mahatmaji—And, Blesses Art— A Forgotten B. P. C. C. Chapter

I have been watching with keen interest and, occasionally, uncontrollable amusement the gradual reactions of European and American art towards sanity which can be spelt also as artistic integrity. It will, of course be, if the present unintellectual conditions continue in India, decades before writers outside India will give up the formulas they have picked up and the lessons they have learnt by rote about Indian art and react sensibly towards the conditions of art actually obtaining in India. It is amusing to observe how their mechanical pattern of writing yields place to sensible not less than sensitive art criticism when the subject and the predicate of their ardent devotion happen to be art and conditions of art nearer their homes.

POMPOUS VERBIAGE

The mental outlook, the precision, the responsibility, the search for significant clarity which they have otherwise to seek and demand almost universally disappear in their pompous but utterly futile pronouncements on Indian art. It is not their fault. It is the fault of the credulous and unquestioning intellectuals here who have been brought up to rely on the cheap diet inanulactured and exported for consumption especially in India. Mr. Frank Rutter who wrote out the usual unintelligent formula about Indian art at the time of the exhibition of modern Indian Art in London. in reviewing the "Arts of To-day" compiled by eight young writers of the present generation is led to protest against the "insatiable appetite for theories" to which, he says," "may be added an amazing credulity which accepts the same without question."

APPETITE FOR THEORIES

Both the appetite for theories and the "amazing credulity" were more than manifest in the criticism and appreciation of Indian art that we have been receiving from abroad and gramophoning for decades at home. Mr. Frank Rutter has not been the exception. He sees that the fashionable writers are "apt to be so overwhelmed by the subconscious that the clarity of the exposition disappears beneath a cloud of meaningless verbiage." He is rightly against the "tying labels" of the popular writers and claims that "the important thing about painters and poets is not whether they are impressionsts, imagists, fauvists, or cabists, but what is the quality of their craftsmanship and the power of their expression."

SOUTH KENSINGTON FUNDITS

This is, obviously, sensible. But the sensible does not and did not happen in London when the modern Indian artists presented their work for the scrutiny of art. critics like Mr. Frank Rutter They were mostly entangled in the "labels" and the "sub-conscious" verbiage taught to them as the correct thing by the Pundits of South Kensington and the pujaris of Havellism. Another reaction towards intellectual sanity and artistic integrity may be observed in the recent re-valuation of the art of Renoir—one of the most outstanding of modern European painters.

THE BALANCE IN RENOIR

It is now beginning to be realised that Renoir's art had in it the balance sensitive alike to the traditional achievements of the French paintings of the eighteenth century and Venetian colour as well as to his own artistic experience and technical resources. His art was not a vague, bizarre, speculation conveniently labelled as the novelty seeking "insatiable" groups liabel, "modern".

NOT IDENTITY

Capt. Gladstone Solomon's speech at the International Fellowship will, therefore, come as a timely warning to those who want to substitute copying of the "freaks" to copying of the outworn past.

If Indian artists were to aim. at, he indicates with apt face, the identification of Indian with European art. then art in India would find itself in another "cul-de-sac." no better than that in to which it had been led by the theory of copying worn-out Indian examples. "India will be making a great mistake if she barters her priceless heritage—that fluidity of line and facility of decoration and composition which are not to be found elsewhere. for the fantastic failures of the modern 'abstractionists' or for those commercial freaks which screams at us from the hoardings as though painting had confused its mission with that of the loud speakers!

OFFER BETTER ART

The way to resist the invasion of the hobgoblins of modern art is not to try to keep them out of India. for the cinema poster and the advertisement cannot be excluded. but to substitute in their place something better."

He would have liked to see less realism and more design in the exhibitions of the Art Societies in India.

ART BANKRUPTCY CLOOKED

Capt. Gladstone Solomon's warning is none too soon. For. there have been recently manifest a tendency to seek in cheap, tenth-rate, importations of "modern" European novelties the shelter for artistic bankruptcy. It is fatally facile. It does not require understanding of of the "fluidity of line" and distinctive" decorative" gifts which mars out art in India. It does not make any demand on the Universal values and capacity for design which are, after all, the distinguishing function as well significance of the creative artist and his immortal art.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon could not have uttered a more timely warning a better maxim, a better artistic axiom than when he insisted for "less realism and more design" in the exhibitions of Art Societies in India.

MR. PATIL'S ART

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., distinguished Syt. Rambhau Kurundwadkar's recent "Jalsa" at the Congress House with a speech. Mr. Patil naturally cited Mahatmaji as "a great lover of art." But the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. employed more than the inverted commas. It was, probably, necessary for the General Secretary to attach Gandhiji's name as a suffix to his speeches But "the scheme of Nationalisation" to which he refers unknown to most of us who are interested in art has been, it would appear, enunciated and defined by Mahatmaji for the sole benefit of the B.P.C.C. official. One does not know, moreover, whether Mahatmaji would endorse the dictum from the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. He observed that "art was its own justification and it had to be appreciated irrespective of any other considerations." Mr. S. K. Patil "made it clear," we are told. "that the artists that gave concerts during the Gandhi Jayanti had done from the sense of service to the Congress and Mahatmaji."

THE GENERAL SECRETARY IS RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. need not have "made clear" the obvious. Nor need he have utilised the good services of the artists as a text for random statements on art. The press communique issued from the Congress House implies certain definite responsibilities. It is true that the Congress, as such, has no precise policy nor programme for art. The views on art, therefore, of Congressmen vary. Seth Govindas, for example, cannot, if he would, think of art in the same terms as Mahatmaji . But that is no reason why the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. should expound and broadcast publication as a responsible Congress official of random statements and views on art. Probably Mr. S. K Patil has forgotten the Calcutta Congress. Probably, he has also forgotten the Worli Congress.

THE PAINFUL CONTRAST

He is, consequently unable to appreciate the contrast in the mental attitude on art by Congressmen at Calcutta and those directing the Worli Congress in Bombay. The Calcutta Congress had appointed a fairly representative and clearly responsible committee to give the artists the rare chance to be known and appreciated. Such an opportunity was only too painfully conspicuous by its absence at the Worli Congress. The prominence to contractors and the reservation of the best stall in the Congress for some of the exporters of Indian art treasures followed by their eulogies from the B.P.C.C. have not been forgotten.

THE B. P. C. C.'S POSITION

If the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. is eager to help art and artists, he must think of some less irresponsible ways and means of helping them The artists have served the Congress. But Congress officials like Mr. S. K. Patil must now realise that their respect for the B.P.C.C. is by no means enhanced by the kind of statements he has chosen to circulate.

CINEMA FESTIVAL AT MOSCOW

Mons. V. Purdovkin the great Russian film revolutionary is seen seated in the centre. He was responsible for the theory which he more than proved in the practice that the art of the cinema does not depend on the extravagance of material or equipment. He used the camera creatively not mechanically. The distinction is rare.

PACHMARHI =By Car.

Hill Station Which Might Have Become India's Capital

(By S. A. RASHID)

Pachmarhi is worth a visit during the rains. We had decided to leave Nagpur by motor car. Rains had set in, but it was a treat to travel by car to the hill station of the C. P. Government. Till you reach the Sillivani bend the road runs almost straight, but the way through the ghats is picturesque and you at once forget the busy theatre of life in the capital. The sky was clear except for stray white patches of clouds rising tier on tier on the horizon; and the Patel of Sillivani village sadly complained of rain.

Lunch in a forest under the shade of trees is like dining in the heart of paradise. Appetite becomes mighty. The scenery around is enchanting and often, if you are hawk-eyed you could catch the sight of a quiet basking deer or two stealthily grazing under the lofty teak trees. Nerves and quick action are requisite for a successful shot.

The Overland Whippet ran like a steam boat, and behaved splendidly. Umranallah, a forest glade next to Sillivani ghats, has achieved a provincial importance due to the residence of a Moslem saint. The road runs smoothly on, but a cautious and experienced man is required to be on the wheel. Because the rocky rivers and nallahs are easily overflooded by rains and they flow so swiftly and mightily, the culverts are low. The car has, therefore, to be slowed down lest you should come out of it. By about 2 o'clock we found ourselves in Chhindwada; having left Nagpur exactly at half-past ten—a distance of eighty miles. One hour's rest and a chat with some friends and we were off once again. The sky was clear, but the earth was wet with fresh rain; and the breeze was cool and soft. The road had been washed, and we encountered little traffic on the way.

A Mountain Village

Thirty-eight miles from Chhindwara there is a mountain village —Tamia. It is more than 3,000 ft. high. The rest-house stands one the crag of a lovely rock like the last outpost on the North-West Frontier, and commands a wide view of the country below. Full forty miles from there, you could see in the distant haze the peak of Satpuras—Dhupgarh, perching like an eagle on the top of a banyan tree. The scenery is majestic. The grandeur of the Pench Valley, as it appears from the rest-house is unique. Mighty brooks running crosswise, sinuous glens arresting your sight, lofty peaks dumb-stricken at the distant horizon and over them all a blue haze of ether—arn't these of unspeakable beauty?

The clouds rush into the rest-house and rain on your rest bed, on your dinner table and on your clothes and on your feet. This is Tamia, but during the rains elephantiasis is a general complaint if you do not take proper care of your body. The road that brings you from Chhindwara goes round and round, breaking its turn once at Parasia, for coal-fields; but again winds about till you reach the summit of the Tamia hills—the rest-house. The bungalow occupies a unique position on the Satpura range; and throughout these provinces there is none to dispute its grandeur. With many a sad look behind we bade it good-bye.

The road winds up and down through mighty glens of forests, and the Pench river looks from the summit like a snake sliding through forest glades. The huge, often frightening range of the hills, appearing like a mighty wall in front frowns at you, but the road runs on. The car slows down on the winding ascents and the sudden but sharp turnings are a dangerous obstacle to even the most vigilant of drivers. Yet, you have to pass through them with your hand constantly on the horn. The slopes are steep, and when you drive you can't see the sight around.

A few miles from Tamia we sighted a beautiful gazelle, standing confounded but our friend fearing lest he should miss it he let it disappear. It bounded into the forest with a look of scorn. He breathed a sigh of relief but we were sorry. Explanation was uncalled for. The car has to negotiate a steep ascent. The gear is changed. The engine throbs but runs on smoothly. The wind is getting cooler and we could see a bank of grey clouds coming right on our heads. On every mile stone, which we always watched with great curiosity as each one brought us nearer Pachmarhi, we saw some numbers in red with signs of minus before them. That simple piece of mathematics defied our imagination. Rock over rock and trees and bushes, caves and deep hollows, gorges and lovely dales make up the magnificent panorama of the hills.

As Pachmarhi drew near we met on the road two grave looking gentlemen walking and absorbed in silent discussion. Their car stood about a mile from them. Pachmarhi was now only four miles, but the ascents and sharp turnings grew more and more annoying. We reached Pachmarhi at half past seven. It took us full three hours and a half to cover a distance of about thirty-five miles.

Pachmarhi

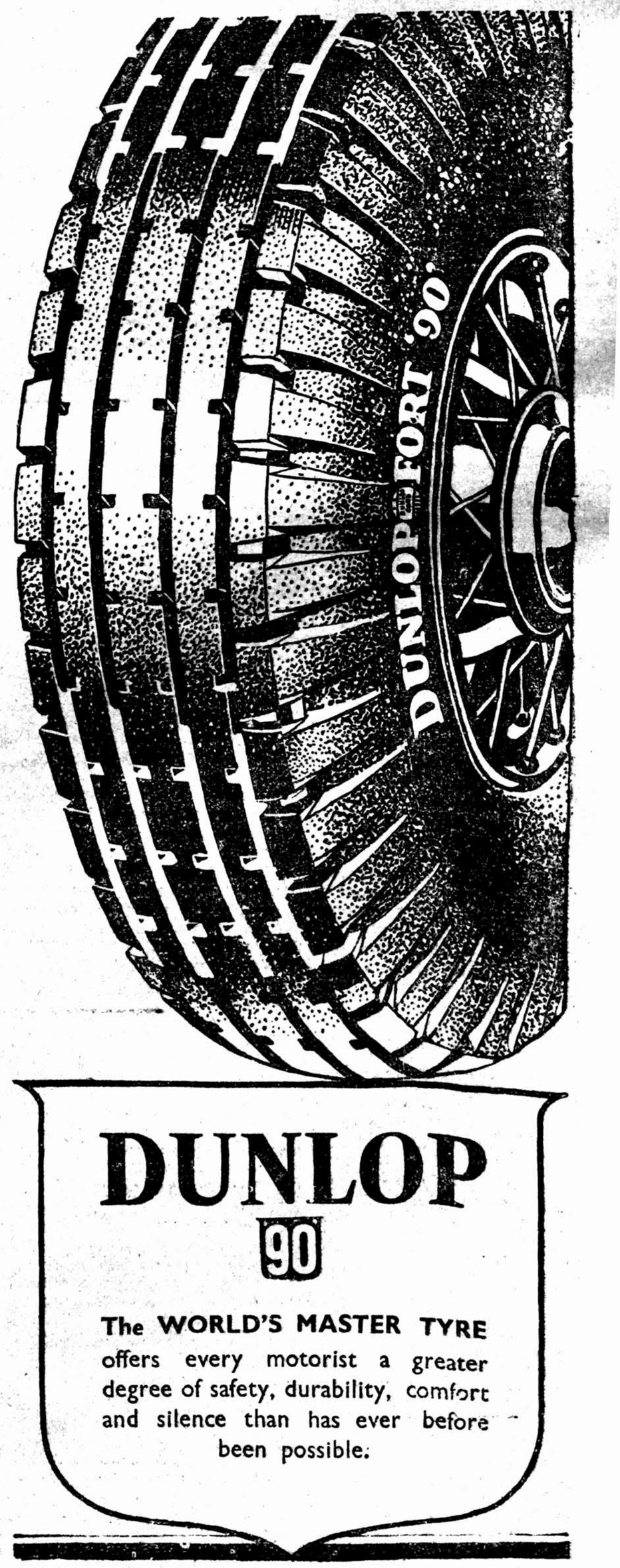
Pachmarhi is thirty-five miles from Tamia. The forest grows denser as you leave Tamia and road takes endless turns. It often runs parallel-wise. You see it sometimes running right under your nose, but that you have just left behind. On one side you see the mighty wall of rocks soaring often straight overhead, and on the other an endless valley hundreds of feet below the edge of road. The rocks stand often on frail support and it appears that only by a slight gust of wind they would descend mightily on the road, yet they are there as intact as they were in ages past. The sound of the wheels and noise of the engine often echo hrough them. You go on and on, seeing glens and valleys and mighty brooks running a thousand feet below in a dreadful gorge. The sky descends on the forest: the clouds embrace the hill-tops: they come and soften the leaves and roots.

You must have with you lively fellows full of youth and ideas or your trip would be a drudgery, and enough of money to spend upon. The Government had returned to the capital only a week ago, though, but, I suppose, it is always like that here. Every kind of race you see here, for it is the small Arms School of India. Military men of all nationalities come and go. The Europeans have an extensive club here and lawns of classic beauty and though unlike the C. P. Club of the capital, it is accessible to the Indians, but perhaps, once the latter are discarded on the plain they find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the idea of mixing with the white race on the hills. Thus, they find themselves without a place for spending their evenings together, and have therefore, taken to walking. The Satpura Club is said to be haunted by the 'desk-rooks.' Those who are devoted to the bridge particularly are most persecuted of all. After all, a club is the only social amenity here where you are otherwise almost segregated.

Temple Of The Gonds

Pachmarhi has numerous beauty spots, which different persons have on different occasions discovered either picnicing or mere strolling for the sake of pleasure; and because of their beauty and grandeur they have now acquired a unique importance. They are lovely waterfalls, mighty deep gorges, panoramic hills, lofty peaks, beautiful woods, lonely caves, scenic water-spray spots, wonderful glens and majestic views. Standing out prominently against the distant horizon, 4439 feet above, is Dhupgarh, the summit of the Satpuras, where we were sitting only an hour ago. It was then shrouded in grey clouds. We got wet. In front of you, as you look side-ways appears the Mahadeo, a place of worship and of annual fair of the Gonds, and right away in the distance you could see the Chaura peak, next in height, but its climbing is difficult as one has to labour straight up. All around there are hills and hills and hills; and from the top the wooded hills appear like the ripples of a mighty ocean breaking against the rocky shore of an island. Over the Mahadeo, just in the valley,

(Continued on page 39.)



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Conditions Of Warfare In Abyssinia

Country Admirably Suitable For Ambushes And Guerilla Warfare

The normal military forces of Abyssinia consist of a standing army, virtually the Emperor's bodyguard, and the feudal levies which are the personal following of the great chieftains, each of whom has to supply a quota both to the standing army and on a general mobilisation writes Mr. J. H. Driberg in the "New Statesman And The Nation." This system works satisfactorily enough in the north, where the chieftains are the great landowners, and where feudal tenure and service are understood and accepted as part of the social heritage. The personal armies of the chieftains owe allegiance to the chieftains and through them to the Emperor: they are maintained and trained by the chieftains, and every peasant is under the obligation of military service whenever called upon. They are, therefore, trained shots and accustomed to a sort of mediaeval military discipline. It is only the Emperor's bodyguard, estimated at approximately 30,000 —though now swollen by an unknown number of conscripts— that has been trained by Belgian and Swedish officers along European lines. For the rest, subject though they are to a loose discipline, they may fairly be called individualists, since their mode of warfare is largely conditioned by their environment. To the Abyssinian in general his rifle is his most prized possession, and a gift of a few rounds of ammunition the most valuable introduction. He is his own armourer, and shows an amazing skil. in effecting the most complicated repairs, as he is held criminally responsible shoud he on mobilisation fail to present himself with his rifle in good order.

A FEUDAL MACHINE.

In the conquered south, however, conditions are very different. Theoretically the feudal system is in force, and the Governors, appointed from the aristocracy, the cadet branches of noble families and from the Emperor's favourites, have the status of feudal lords. But this status is hollow. The only feudal following they have consists in the retinue and soldiers whom they bring with them. They correspond more nearly with the Commissioner of a Province in our own Protectorates, and their functions are to a large extent similar, with the exception that they are still involved in he feudal machine, in so far as their status carries with it the necessity to contribute a quota to the national army when required. Their personal armies, however, are not feudal armies in the accepted sense, but a standing force of armed retainers whose duty it is to uphold the executive authority of the Governor and to control the pagan tribes, all of whom are comprehensively called Shankalla by the Abyssinians.

FIRST CLASS FIGHTERS.

Southern Abyssinia is inhabited by a number of Hamitic and negroid tribes, some of whom, like the Kafa, now almost if not quite extinct, wielded considerable power in the past, while others, like the Galla, are still a force to be reckoned with. But for the most part the tribes are small and differ in no way from the adjacent tribes in the British Protectorates and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Indeed in some cases of which the Nuer and the Anywak afford the most flagrant examples, the arbitrary frontier bisects tribes, with a resultant difficulty of harmonious administration on either side. Nevertheless the fact that there has been no mass migration from Abyssinia in such cases proves that the Abyssinian Government has not been so harsh as is generally supposed. While, as is to be expected, several of these tribes have been impatient of control and others, the weaklings, have been exploited to the point of extermination, the feudal theory has been applied to a certain extent, and it is from this region that the tribal levies are raised to supplement at times of crisis the small standing armies of the Governors. Nearly all the tribes are of fine warrior stock and are first-class fighters, who in their natural surroundings would offer a formidable resistance to the best trained troops. It says a great deal for adaptability of the Abyssinians that, despite the poverty of their equipment, they have been able to subjugate and control this vast region of warring tribes. They have never been popular and their exploitation of slavery as an economic makeshift has naturally alienated those tribes that have suffered in this way.

On the east and south-east the mountain fastnesses of Abyssinia proper are guarded by deserts in which roam extremely warlike tribes like the Danakil in the north and the Galla and Somali in the south. While these tribes are doubtless vulnerable to modern methods of warfare, it is possible to exaggerate their vulnerability as the difficulties of the campaign in British Somaliland after the war proved. They are both brave and elusive and the waterless stretches of desert are their best ally against anything short of attack by air. As soon as the highlands are reached, the air loses nearly all its value as an offensive medium. The altitude and the consequent rarity of the air not only make it impossible to carry heavy loads, but make it difficult for loaded 'planes to rise. The dense forests, precipitous gorges honeycombed with caves, the absence of pointers like roads and large towns, give the Abyssinians comparative immunity against attack by air. The nature of the terrain makes the use of mechanical transport and tanks almost impossible. It is a country admirably suited for ambushes and guerilla tactics, and the Abyssinians are adepts at this form of fighting. Their intelligence service is admirable, their tactics are to avoid pitched battles and to utilise the natural advantages in breaking up the forces of the enemy, who will then be vulnerable to unexpected attacks of short duration, both on the march and in camp. Attacking forces will find their progress slow, mountain tracks protected by rock avalanches, and wells and springs poisoned in advance. In the south the almost inaccessible mountains are guarded by rock fortresses at the most vulnerable points, fortresses which in the absence of heavy artillery can only be taken at enormous cost of life: and it is one thing to transport artillery over the mountains of northern Abyssinia, near the army's base, and with every mechanical facility available, but quite a different thing when climate and environment conspire to handicap the attacking force, and when malaria, dysentery and scurvy have weakened the morale of the attackers.

One example may perhaps drive this home, even if in point of magnitude the comparison is ludicrous. I was once appointed to act as political officer on a military expedition against a small mountain tribe on the borders of Abyssinia, a tribe which differs little from those within Abyssinia itself. Our force consisted of three double companies of magnificently trained native troops, who in that climate and confronted with conditions such as we met—but conditions nevertheless considerably less arduous than are to be found in Abyssinia's—are infinitely superior to any European troops. There was a full complement of machine and Lewis guns, and the British officers were men of long experience inured to bush warfare, not men fresh out from Europe. The terrain was mountainous and broken by precipitous gorges, up and down which the attacking forces had to move in single file, constantly menaced by ambushes, night attacks and rock avalanches. Forests afforded admirable cover for the enemy, and at the higher altitudes in the bamboo forests the bullets ricocheted off the bamboos in a manner as alarming to us as to the enemy. Progress was always slow, and on one occasion, when the undergrowth was appallingly thick and had to be cut away with machettes, we only covered two hundred yards in a single day, without seeing any of the enemy, on the other hand, were so mobile that they nearly always anticipated our movements. The expedition dragged on for three months with hardly any result of a military nature: our casualties and theirs were about equal, though they depended on spears and possessed fewer than twenty rifles, most of which were so antiquated as to be dangerous to the user. We, both officers and men, inured though we were to the tropics, suffered considerably from the climatic conditions and the combination of altitude, sun and mountaineering: both malaria and dysentery intervened and even in three months we experienced a number of cases of scurvy. Our greatest shock was to discover, long after the expedition was over, that the enemy whose strength, deceived by their mobility, we estimated to be in the region of 10,000, actually numbered fewer than two thousand spearmen.

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Note:—Rs. 100 will be awarded as prize if proved otherwise.

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SCHOOL BOY EXPLORERS

Adventures In Newfoundland

The British Public Schools Exploration Society, under Surgeon Commander Murray Levick, R. N., returned to St. John's last month safe and well after many adventures in little known Newfoundland.

The 48 boys in the expedition were divided into several parties. One party marched up the south-west branch of the Gander River, then sub-divided into a western party led by Commander Levick, and an eastern party led by Lieutenant-Commander Thorold. A third party was under lieutenant Commander Evans. The western group camped on a 1,000ft. ridge and was struck by a gale with high winds and terrential rain The tents were almost destroyed, and the ground was flooded. The eastern party had a similar experience. The third party was mapping the heights beyond Caribou Lake, meeting many difficulties from heavy timber and flooded rivers, when it had to retreat for a time owing to a large forest fire. The fire was extinguished by heavy rains and then flood washed away many stores and a collection for the British Museum. "The Times"

HEALTH CULTURE THROUGH SHAVING

Brooklyn "Expert's" Advice To Women

Women who want to retain their school-girl complexion should shave their faces, according to Dr. Charles F. Pabst, skin expert and Chief Dermatologist of the Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn, U.S.A.

"More women than men are attacked by eruptions of spots on the face," he says. "This is due to the fact that shaving helps to prevent them by cleansing the pores and removing the oil that clogs them

"It is often advisable for a woman to lather her face with shaving soap and then scrape off the soap with a blunt butter knife.

"Gentle pressure helps the empty pores."—Reuter.

CATHOLIC WAR ON PRIMA DONNA

Maria Jeritza Banned From Vienna State Opera

Because Maria Jeritza, the famous prima donna, obtained a divorce from Baron Popper, and married again, she will never again be allowed to sing at the Vienna State Opera, the starting-point of her career.

This statement, in the Austrian Government newspaper "Reichspost," is the latest development in the "war" which influential Austrian Catholics have declared on her.

Jeritza's divorce from Baron Leopold Popper-Podhragy was obtained under Arkansas law, and she was married again last month to Mr. Winfield Sheehan, the Hollywood film producer.

The Baron declines to acknowledge the Arkansas divorce and maintains that under Austrian law she is still his wife.

The "Katholisches Leben" says, "Every Catholic marrying again while his or her first partner is alive commits the crime of bigamy.

Mme. Jeritza, who is at her villa on Lake Atta, Upper Austria, declines to make any statement.

BEAUTY CULTURE A CHECK TO CANCER!

Beauty culture may be a check to cancer in women, says Dr. Joseph Gloodgood, of the Johns Hopkins University, New York.

"A beautiful woman," he declares, "rarely dies of cancer of the skin."

This is because she pays good attention to the first marks and irritations of the skin, and pays a great deal of attention to personal cleanliness.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

ANGLO-HINDI DICTIONARY

A Remarkable Enterprise

Mr. Sukhsampatirai Bhandari has compiled an Anglo-Hindi dictionary with the help of a committee of leading scholars. some of whom enjoying international reputation in their particular field of learning.

This lexicon covers a wider field than the other existing dictionaries because it contains, besides words of rrdinary use, technical words of various branches of physical science, political science, economics, social science, mathematics, astronomy, zoology, medical science, philosophy, religion, etc.

With the help of literary experts thousands of Hindi synonyms of scientific words have been newly coined where the fund of Hindi words was found deficient in expression.

Every attempt has been made to bring the shades of English words into their Hindi equivalents. English phrases and idioms have been also fully dealt with. Thousands of words which have been coined after the Great War have also been included in it. In doing so the editors had to consult practically all the latest English and American dictionaries which are considered authoritative by the scholars of English language. They have also taken help from the existing Anglo-Bengali, Anglo-Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu dictionaries. A work of this description was certain to grow to colossal proportions and therefore, it is not surprising that the manuscript consists of twenty thousand pages.

This lexicon is very highly spoken of by the scholars like Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, Dr. Narayanprasad Asthana, Dr. Radhakumud Mukerjee, Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, Rao Bahadur Sardar Madhaorao Kibe, Rao Saheb Shyamsunderlal, the well-known Hindi scholar and secretary to the "Nagari Pracharini Sabha" Benares and others.

According to Dr. Ganganath Jha this encyclopaedic work would be a land mark in the history of Indian literature. Dr. Radhakumud Mukerjee considers it as a unique work of its kind which will open up a vast store of information for students of Hindi. Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, appeals to the Rajas, Maharajas and Raisas and also to all the lovers of Hindi literature to come forward with a generous help to complete the gigantic and highly laudable work. According to Dr. Narayanprasad Asthana it is an all-Indi venture which should receive due recognition and encouragement. The learned doctor further remarks, "Private and Public libraries would be the richer for this book. the student of English and Hindi in their higher stages will derive immense benefit from it and scientific terminology will receive a great impetus. Hindi scholars will welcome the publication of such a useful work and the public at large will find in it a mine of information which would not be otherwise available."

It is needless to say that the publication of such a colossal work would envolve an expenditure of considerable outlay. According to the press estimate the printing expenses would come to no less than Rs. 40,000 for 3,000 copies. Mr. Bhandari has sacrificed everything that he had in bringing the work to the stage of sending it to the press and is now in need of generous help for its publication. That help, it is hoped, will not be denied to him by lovers of Hindi.

HOMES IN INDIAN TOWNS

(Continued from page 16.)

votes more than thirty pages in which he describes with a good deal of details various forms of earth construction such as sun-dried bricks, cob work and pise de terre. It is, however, well to strike a warning note here, in the light of the belief that vast areas in India are likely to be subjected to earthquake shocks.

The author seems to approve of the new "No-frango," or gunny bag cement plaster construction, applied to wall and floor and roof construction but it will be interesting to watch how such work stands the test of time. It certainly possesses very many most temptingly attractive possibilities.

He points out very truly that money is often wasted in taking the foundations of comparatively light structures to unnecessary depths and that economy may often be effected by having the rooms of a building on a sloping site at various levels, instead of thoughtlessly following the ordinary of a uniform plinth level, often unnecessarily high.

He advocates the use of concrete frames for doors and windows, stone shelves for cupboards and rather rashly as it appears to us, very light H steel sections embedded in the main walls and floor. Unless their protection by the cement concrete casing is done faultlessly trouble from corrosion is almost inevitable later.

It is the first book in which we have seen the point mentioned that the average Indian builder gives no forethought to the staircase, which is often squeezed in somewhat at the last moment, without realising that its design and location is one of the most important items in planning, both from the point of view of economy of passage and corridor space and of convenience, especially to the infirm and aged. We have ourselves seen staircases down which it would be practically impossible to take a corpse with any degree of decency.

The author gives some very useful notes on various plastering mixes and seems to be a great believer in the economical and satisfactory uses to which corrugated iron can be used.

In dealing with timber, which he would always use sparingly the author is of opinion that cheaper timbers might more generally take the place of teak. Ain, for instance, stands well, even in damp situations and is not attacked by white ants.

His notes on the simplest sanitary arrangements may seem primitive to town-dwellers but many of his notes evidently refer to up-country conditions, where cost must be to a very great extent the controlling factor.

We certainly commend his book to the college trained Engineer and Architect as a corrective to his usual text books on construction; many useful hints may be culled from this book which make for really sound economy.

The least valuable section of the work under review is that giving a few "type" plans of small cottages and bungalows with their detailed quantities and costs worked out. Most of these plans are open to severe criticism and their elevations are full of just the wasteful meaningless details that the author professes to set out to eliminate.

The costs given are misleading and the completed house would, in most cases, far exceed that given even if only reasonably permanent building and finish were provided.

No type plan, even if it is good, can ever satisfactorily fit the conditions of more than an extremely limited number of sites, as the various problems of aspects, prospect, location and locality need individual consideration and individual planning. Type plans are and will continue to be a snare and a delusion, pace the military, civic and railway works departments where, perhaps unconsciously, the human unit himself is apt to be looked upon as only a part of the greater organisation, rather than as an individual organism with aspirations and sentiments of his very own.

CLAUDE BATLEY.

A Marathi Magazine

"LOK-SHIKSHANA" (Marathi) (Public Education) September 1935: The third number of this excellent new Marathi monthly keeps to the high traditions it set at the beginning. The articles are of a varied and catholic nature and cater to all tastes. The reviews of the current economic and political events which are written very critically deserve special mention. The magazine should be in the hands of every Marathi reader who needs both instruction and entertainment.

Rigveda In Hindi

RIGVEDA SAMHITA—fifth Ashtaka, second Khanda. Edited by Pandit Ramgovind Trivedi Vedantashastri and Pandit Gowrinath Jha Vyakarantirth, and published by the latter at Sultangunj, E. I. Rly. Price Re. 1.

This is a translation into easy Hindi of the Rigveda, of which the Sanskrit text is also given. The translation follows the orthodox traditional line of interpretation and will be found helpful to Hindi students of Vedic literature.

"ARYAN PATH"

"The Aryan Path" for the month of October may well be termed a Gandhi Number, since the principal contributions deal either directly or indirectly with the problems which Gandhiji has made the mission of his life to solve—at least, to try to solve—and the ideals which he has held aloft before his fellowmen. These contributions, together with the editorial foreword, constitute striking evidence of, as well as spontaneous tribute to, the steadily widening sphere of the influence weilded by this "half-naked", "little-great" man on the world. Mr. John Middleton Murray, a Socialist by conviction and belonging to a society which is completely permeated by industrialism, is obliged sadly to confess that in the industrialised West the machine has all but re-established slavery. "Not merely does the machine control our humanity," writes Mr. Murray, "it has so perverted and impoverished it, warped and suffocated it, that we have almost forgotten what it is to be a Man." If the machine is an evil, so is the enforced unemployment of the masses which follows in its wake like its evil shadow. Mr. Murray sees the only way of escape from this double-edged evil of industrialism, in the Gandhian gospel of voluntary "bread-labour." This gospel is elucidated at length by Dr. B. Kumarappa of the Village Industries Association, in another article, which is well worth a careful perusal by those who are desirous of understanding thoroughly the psychology behind the movement launched by Gandhiji at the beginning of this year.

"The Dark Age of Science" by Mr. George Godwin and "My Lady Poverty" by Mr. E. H. Brewster, are two other articles, the one surveying the fruits of our present-day mechanistic civilization, and the other emphasizing the ideal of voluntary poverty. Among other interesting contributions to the present number are the Bengali folk-story of Manasa the Snake-goddess related by Babu Ramanada Chatterji, and a review of the policy followed by the East India Company in religious matters, by Prof. V. R Ramachandra Dikshitar of the Madras University. The touching story of the snake-goddess and Behula, the faithful wife, which is narrated in full detail by Mr. Chatterji has been called the village epic of Bengal and deserves to be read widely. The other contents of the "Aryan Path," including the book-reviews, are, as usual, informative and interesting.

LIFE OF A GREAT MUSLIM

TAZKARAE MOHSIN or LIFE OF NAWAB MOHSINUL MULK. By Mohamed Amin Zuhairi, Aligarh. To be had of Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad.

This is a biography of Nawab Mohsinul Mulk, one of that sturdy band of Sir Syed Ahmed's colleagues, who brought about a great awakening in the Muslim community. After the death of Sir Syed Ahmed it was Mohsinul Mulk who carried on his work as the Secretary of the M. A. O. College (now Muslim University of Aligarh). It was only proper that the biography of such a distinguished man should be written and Maulvi Mohamed Amir Zuhairi has done a distinct service by compiling this volume. In about 300 pages of the book we find not only an insight into the career and character of the great Mohsinul Mulk but also the history of the social and educational revolution which the Muslim community was undergoing at that time.

K. A. A.

NOBLEST DEED OF SELF-SACRIFICE SEEN BY ME"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the noblest deed of self-sacrifice personally witnessed by them, in their life-time so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but entirely true story of such a deed, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, 'Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition). Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 30th October, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the 'Sunday Chronicle" of 10th November, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.:—The Eritor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

OUR SHORT STORY

Murder In The Village

(By M. J. C.)

At the point where the two hills meet there is a low depression, the road cuts its way through this depression, and then emerges into an open valley, down the slopes of which nestles the village. The place where these two hills meet marks the boundary between two villages, and the road after its rather steep descent from the hills suddenly bifurcates. At the junction of these two roads houses now spring up, but about fifty years ago, at the time when the events here narrated occurred, this place was entirely deserted save for one house, built by a wealthy man who, desirous of solitude and quiet, had selected this spot. The house was built on a grand scale, it had a flight of steps leading to a large balcony. There were numerous rooms to the house and its large windows were of coloured glass. It was one of the biggest houses in the village and few could compare with it in the rich furniture and interior decorations. The owner of the house was, as noticed before, a wealthy man—a man who wielded great power and influence in the district. But in course of time the house underwent a series of misfortunes. Its former magnificence steadily but gradually declined. the great wealth that was amassed by the man who built the house was squandered away by his sons, who lived abroad in munificent splendour; it is said that the two sons died, and the house and its vast property passed on to a granddaughter. who now owned the house and carried on its traditions.

The lady of the house lived alone, she had only a maid servant who did her cooking and attended to her other wants. In the out-house at the back of the compound, lived the "mali" with his family. The magnificent traditions of the house and the mystery surrounding its present occupant who lived a secluded life were in a great measure the cause of countless stories in the village about its great wealth, its gold plate jewellery, its secret rooms and drawers containing priceless treasures. Nevertheless she did not think, it worthwhile to keep more servants. The maid was everything to her and was besides a perfect news-monger; every event, every incident, every item of news was communicated to the lady, who thus kept herself well informed with regard to the happenings in the village, though she rarely stirred out except for her evening walks and an occasional call or two on her neighbours.

One evening the lady of the house was sitting in the balcony, the sun had just gone down behind the hills and the shadows of the trees were deepening, the howling of the distant jackals could be heard, when she saw someone walking towards the gate of the garden. It was a woman and by her side was a small child whose hand she held in her own, while with the other she opened the gate and began to come up the steps. A hasty glance showed that the woman had come from far, the child was too fatigued and exhausted to walk further, and they had come up to ask for water to drink, so thought the lady. As the woman was coming up the steps the poor little child could hardly ascend, so exhausted was she that she had to be helped. "Madam," began the woman as soon as she was in the presence of the lady. we have come from afar and we have still a long way to go. This child's mother will be waiting for her, for three days ago we had gone for a wedding of this child's mother's sister and we are now on our way home." "Poor dear," said the lady of the house as soon as the woman had finished, "she is quite exhausted and I doubt whether she is able to walk any farther." The lady looked curiously at the child. She was about seven years of age, a tender beautiful child and in her exhausted condition she presented a pitiful sight. The lady of the house bade her sit down and take some rest while she ordered some refreshments to be served to her. She asked the woman how far she had go to and told her that it would be impossible for the child to proceed on its journey. The lady of the house was a kind and sympathetic person, quick to feel the sufferings of others. Many a time did she help poor women who passed by her house carrying heavy loads not only in giving them to eat and drink but also money. In this case she was deeply touched at the child's condition her utter exhaustion and loss of strength. She knew full well that this child could proceed no further and there were no other means to carry out the rest of the journey. The woman protested her own exhaustion and her inability to carry the child in her arms if the journey was to be performed at all: conveyances were out of the question at that time. There was only one alternative and that was to accept the offer made by the lady to pass the night at the house and the following morning to resume the journey.

So the woman and the child put up at the house for the night: the child was astonished at the big house, with its big doors and windows, its high and finely painted ceiling; she admired everything in the house, never had she been in a grander one and this house seemed to her a castle. She was surprised to see that only two persons moved about in the house—the lady and her maid. The lady was very kind to her. she gave her some cakes and sweets, made a bed for her to lie on during the night in her own room, and enquired about her mother, her father and brothers and sisters; to all these questions the child could not give proper answers, but would now and then look at the woman, who would give very significant stares at the child, who would forthwith look down and keep silent.

* * * *

As the evening wore on a keen wind arose. The early part of the day had been bright and clear but now dark and dismal clouds were scurrying along with unusual velocity. The wind howled and whistled among the trees and every successive blast of wind swept past the house with such violence as almost to threaten to carry off the roof of the house in its wild career. Faint rumblings of thunder grew louder and louder every minute. Rain poured down in torrents pattering on the window-panes. It was such a night that few would venture to stir out and even those that were indoors, secure as they thought themselves, inwardly feared for their safety: it looked as though the Furies of the Dark were let loose and the earth was troubled. Every tavern and inn by the way-side had its usual group of visitors, who huddling close to one another, listened with timid pleasure to tales of horror and murder done in such weather. On the sea-side in the fishing hamlets the women wailed piteously for their husbands and sons at sea, as lashed into fury it broke upon the rocky coast with a mighty awful roar.

The lady of the house, her maid and the woman listened with horror-stricken looks to the awful music without and once in the lull of the storm they heard a mighty crash and the house seemed to shake from top to bottom. The little child was terrified and ran for protection to the lady of the house. She did not go to the woman, she seemed to have a dread of her and shrank from her very touch. But the child found a real protector and friend in the lady, who pressed her to her bosom calmed her fears and

(Continued on page 27).

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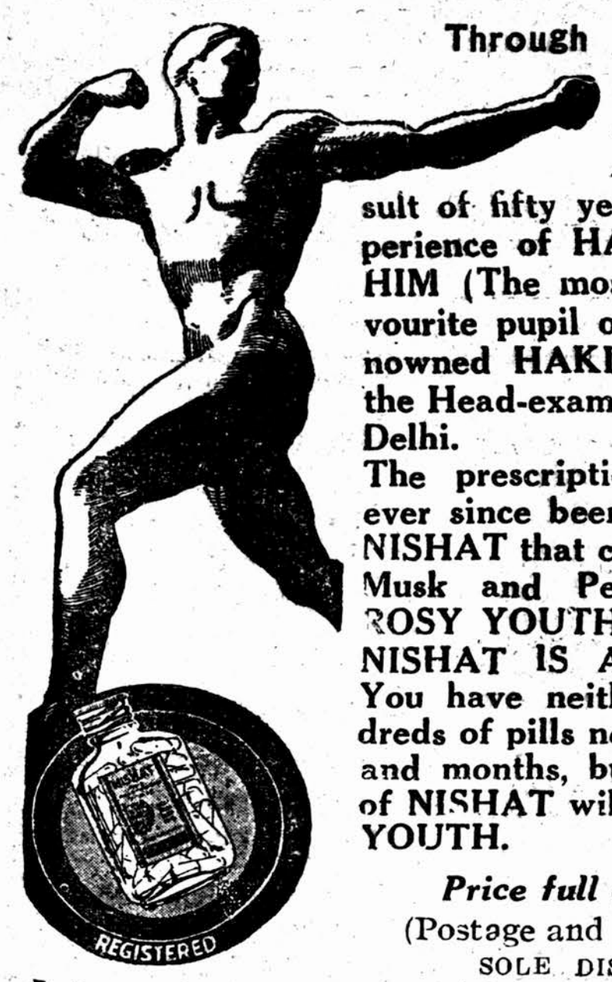

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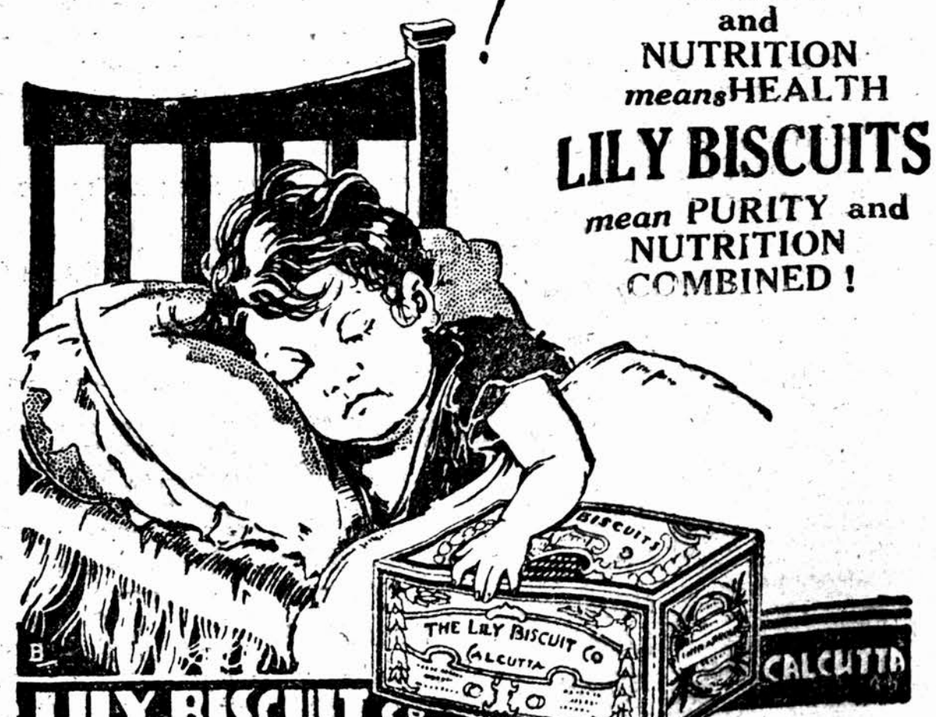

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FROM POVERTY TO POWER

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to narrate briefly the stories of the careers of persons, within their own knowledge, who, though born in extreme poverty, rose by sheer dint of personal exertion and intelligence, to occupy positions of commanding power and influence.

The sender of the most interesting, but entirely true story of such a career will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 350 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 5th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 17th November, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

THE SALT OF WISDOM FROM ALL SHORES

No. 3---From Sanskrit, The Tongue of The Gods

(By Hucheshwar G. Mudgal, M. A. Colombia.)

He who would lead evil men into the path of virtue by a few soft words is as one who desires to make the salt sea sweet with a drop of honey.

The man devoid of wisdom is but an animal.

Silence is the gift of God to the ignorant to bear themselves with dignity in the assembly of the wise.

The path of happiness:

Abstinence from destroying life, keeping one's hands off another's wealth, speaking the truth, reasonable liberality according to one's means, not conversing with the wives of other men, checking the stream of greed, reverence toward spiritual fathers, and compassion toward all creatures.

Let us keep our money, for without this all the collected virtues are but a heap of grass.

Wealth shared decreases, wisdom shares increases.

It is better to wander in the wilds with beasts than to live in a mansion with fools.

Essentials for true happiness:

An affectionate wife, a virtuous son, a liberal master, a loving friend a guileless kinsman, a carefree mind, a handsome form, abiding riches, and a mouthfull of wisdom.

There may be a medicine for the cure of all ills but none for the cure of a fool.

To prosper in the world:

Be liberal to those under you: Honour the wise; Obey the laws, Hate the evil; Love the good: Be firm toward the enemies; Deal shrewdly with women.

Wisdom is honoured by farsighted kings even more than wealth.

There are two uses both for a wise man and for a garland of flowers: They may be exalted on the head or wither unhonoured.

If a man has patience what need has he of armour?

If he has anger in his heart what further enemy need he fear?

If he has knowledge what need of fire to consume evil?

If he lives in the midst of malicious men why need he be afraid of serpents?

If he is modest what need has he of ornaments?

If he gives his mind to poetry what need has he of power?

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ABYSSINIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

Ever since the Abyssinian-Italian troubles are being discussed by everyone, stamp-collectors of all over the world are busily engaged with Abyssinian postage-stamps. They have risen considerably in price and especially the stamp bearing the portrait of the Emperor is greatly demanded. Photo shows Abyssinian stamps at present in circulation.

CAPTURING MONKEYS

(By LEONARD A. LISK)

Capturing monkeys in the North Western Province of Ceylon is one of our greatest and funniest of sports. To begin with, one night we broke a hundred cocoanuts, and bore holes in fifty of these just to enable these greedy animals to insert their heads inside. We did the same with the rest of the nuts but with smaller holes in order that the less fortunate may use their hands instead of their heads. We then placed a good supply of their cherished fruits on the ground along with a number of short stumpy sticks scattered here and there. Having completed our work we retired for a good night's rest, only longing for the coming dawn.

We were up earlier than usual, and hastened to the spot of our great expectations, where we were really rewarded for our pains, for this is what we saw:—

About 40 of these monkeys had their heads inside the nuts, quite helpless to draw them out, and many others with the kernel in their clenched fists were tugging desperately, not knowing that escape would have been easier if they only parted with the stuff, thereby straightening their fingers and only having to pull their hands out, the rest being easy. There had also been a war amongst these animals, for we found a few of them wounded owing to their having used those sticks, (which we kept specially for the purpose) freely on one another in order to feast on those fruits.

The following day we despatched a few of the healthy fellows to the Colombo Zoo, and the rest we set free.

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A Page About Women

BRITISH WOMEN'S "PARLIAMENT"

Conference To Be Held At Leicester This Month

The National Council of Women of Great Britain, which represents more than 2,000,000 votes through its 133 associated organisations and its 85 branches, holds its forty-sixth annual conference in Leicester during the third week in October. An attendance of over 800 delegates is expected under the presidency of the Dowager Lady Nunburnholme. Among the visitors will be Mrs. de Villiers, the adviser to the South African delegation to the International Labour Conference; Mrs. Arbuthnot, the president of the National Council of Women of South Africa, and Mrs. Tawse-Jollie, of Southern Rhodesia.

The majority of the resolutions, which have been selected by ballot, deal with subjects with which women have a deep concern. The problem of maternal mortality is receiving attention, and other resolutions dealing with maternal health, ante-natal care, training in mothercraft, and nursery schools are being sent forward. The Council will also have to declare its policy on the raising of the school-leaving age, through a resolution proposed by the London branch. The question of giving sex instruction and the recommendation of the abolition of capital punishment for an experimental period of five years will also be debated, if time permits.

At the public meetings Mrs. Walter Elliot and Sir Arnold Wilson are speaking on "Youth and the Land" and "Youth and the Town" respectively; Mrs. Raphael on "Science in the Home," and Miss Elisabeth Scott on "Design for the Home."

LORD HORDER DEFENDS BIRTH CONTROL

Famous Physician Urges Provision Of Clinics

In the course of a public lecture Lord Horder, the famous physician, who is attending the meetings of the British Medical Association here, advocated that instruction in birth control methods should be provided by local authorities under medical supervision at properly organised clinics.

Saying that eugenics were the soundest and by far the most profitable form of preventive medicine, Dr. Horder added, "We accept the principle in relation to horses, cattle, corn, and cabbages, but we gasp at the idea of accepting it in respect of men and women."

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THEIR MAJESTIES' DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

A new portrait of Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, third daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, whose engagement to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, son of King George and Queen Mary of England, was announced on August 29th.

MAN v. WOMAN

Mutual Recriminations As Old As Eden Still Carried On With Zest

Every now and again some man rises up to proclaim publicly that the ills of the nation are directly traceable to women. The charge is not precisely new. It is, in fact, a good deal older and more bewhiskered than any one voicing it might care to remember.

Naturally, women consider such a charge unfair. Some take up the cudgels in defence of their sex.

To Dorothy Sabin Butler, in "The Forum," "It is high time that the women of this country abandoned the placating, half-guilty attitude with which they meet male strictures and attacked the roots of the problem.

"They will find that the original choice of the American way of living, the unconscious, was man's choice, and that men are responsible for the present state of affairs they so illogically and ungraciously resent.

"American men and women need each other's undivided allegiance in fighting the disintegrating forces of the times, and it is imperative that they clear away the quicksand of appearance which hides them from each other in order to stand together on solid ground."

WOMAN

She finds unflattering, to say the least, the composite picture that American men draw of American women.

"She is determined to be good-looking at any cost," is the charge. "She spends a great deal on clothes and the care of her beauty. She is hell-bent on culture. She refuses to grow old gracefully.

"She is impatient of her long-suffering husband, who slaves day and night to satisfy her caprices. She often prefers flibber-tigibbet foreigners to her solid, laconic mate, who has no time for the frills of life. She is shrewish and domineering, and it is fun to see her taken down a peg."

MAN

While, "her male companion-piece is a lovable, simple soul, the epitome of the masculine virtues. He is honest and upright, but a keenly competitive business man, whose sharp practises win the approbation of his fellows. He is a kind, faithful husband and father, who spends most of his time on his own affairs, and laments 'I gave them everything they asked for,' when his family disintegrates.

"He steals away from his wife's parties to play golf and poker with other men, and his loud plains at donning evening dress and his predilection for carpet-slippers are sympathetic attributes. He is a frustrated soul, a martyr to the unintelligible and unreasonable demands which his wife makes on his simple nature."

The thought underlying these manifestos, Mrs. Butler finds, is attributable to "a confused sense of injury, an assertion of a masculine as opposed to a feminine attitude toward life."—"Literary Digest."

Baroness Ishimoto, Japan's "Margaret Sanger": She is the director of the first birth-control clinic opened in Japan and is an ardent feminist.

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

Mixed with milk or water, whitening is an antidote for acid poisoning.

* * * *

A little whitening sprinkled on a damp cloth is good for scouring burnt saucepans, for removing grease from aluminium ware, and for polishing pewter.

* * * *

Net curtains should be washed without rubbing. Soak them in cold water for half an hour then squeeze out and put into hot, soapy water for half an hour. Rinse thoroughly in several lots of warm water, and finish in cold. When ironing, do the bottom edge first, so that the curtains will hang straight.

* * * *

When garments are trimmed with silk lace it is frequently found that the lace turns a bad colour after several washings. To avoid this the lace should be treated before making up. Prepare a solution of borax and a little hot milk. Immerse the lace for some hours, then rinse and dry. Silk lace will maintain a good colour indefinitely if treated in this way.

* * * *

Vanity bags are the latest accessories to take on the streamlined effect. The new ones are rectangular and thin, but room can be found in them for an amazing number of articles. They are made of metal, and are either coloured or chromiumplated. The inside of the lid is a mirror, with grooves at the base into which a comb is slipped. In the box part there are separate compartments for cigarettes, rouge, powder, and lipstick, while the most practical part of these cases is that there is a space to keep money.

* * * *

Articles of furniture are frequently found chipped through being knocked by carpet brushes. This danger can be avoided by gluing a thick piece of cloth or velvet to the sides. An old brush can have its bristles clipped, be covered with a piece of velvet, and used as a floor polisher. Mops and brooms are frequently bought without handles and have to be fitted afterwards. To obtain a good and permanent fit hammer the end of the handle well before shaping to fit the article. It will then not shrink and work loose in the socket as usually happens.

The Dream That Came True

'Chronicle' Readers Describe Strange Dreams Which Foreboded Calamities And Other Events Before They Actually Transpired

A DREAM OF THE QUETTA QUAKE

Sitting with my face cupped in my hand and sadly thinking of someone for whom I cared most in this world, a week had passed since I had received any letters from Patricia. That day I was quite sure to hear from her, and I was waiting patiently for the arrival of the postman. The time seemed to linger on, every minute was like an hour to me. At last I spotted the postman approaching our building and hurried down to meet him on the staircase, but to my greatest disappointment there was no letter for me. My brain seemed to be in a whirl. different thoughts were shaping. I was forming all kinds of theories, but none seemed to satisfy me.

Night approached and with different trains of thought I went to bed. The clock ticked the hour away, I was tossing in my bed. It must have been about 2 a.m. when I dropped off to sleep, I felt that somebody had been in my room approaching my bed, caught me by my hands and dragged me out.

I was feeling frightened, I wanted to scream, but no sound would come out from throat. At last I groped for the switch, and when I switched on the light, I was surprised to see Patricia standing pale as death, trembling and pointing towards the roof. I heard a rumbling sound and my eyes fell on the roof. "Oh merciful God! the roof was waving towards me I tried to jump off my bed, but my limbs refused to act and with a crushing noise the roof crashed on me. With a chocking cry I woke up, switched on the light and started pondering about the dream.

I could not get a minute's sleep after this horrible nightmare. I was now quite upset and worried, I desired to send a telegram to Quetta in the morning. After my morning tea. I went out for my usual walk, when my eyes fell upon a daily paper sold in a newspaper shop. I held my breath when I beheld the horrible headlines on the front sheet. I hurriedly purchased a copy and was soon going feverishly through the dreadful news. I hailed the first taxi and was soon speeding on to the telegraph office. There I found to my great disappointment that all the telegraph communications has been suspended. Next two days I passed in most horrible anxiety. On the third day I received a telegram stating as under: "Come immediately patient sustained, serious injuries. Quetta quake, admitted Civil Hospital, Lahore, Patricia."

S. L. SONNIE.

Bombay.

A QUEER DREAM

My father being a school-master and a rationalist I was brought up in an atmosphere where stories of ghosts and goblings and dreams and visions were looked down on as pure bunkum. None of our family ever believed in dreams or attached any importance to their significance. Yet I once had a very queer dream which I am tempted to relate here.

On the 16th of February 1924, in the early hours of the morning, while lying asleep in my bed I dreamt that some one was clapping his hands to wake me up. I raised my head to see who it was and to my surprise I found a little boy, six or seven years of age. with a flowing white beard, and wearing a long white coat and a surti "paghadi" such as by beloved father used to put on.

Seeing this strange apparition I cried out in my sleep "ae kon che re" (i.e. "who is this?")

The little boy simply waved his tiny hand in the direction of my father's bedstead which was at the other end of the room just opposite to mine, and uttered in a sweet and gentle voice "AJAL" (i.e. Death)!

Upon hearing this word, I experienced a thrilling sensation and at once woke up to find that it was all a dream. Within four days after this my beloved father got ill and suddenly passed away!

This was the strangest experience of my life and it set me thinking on the philosophy of dreams. I read and studied whatever literature I could get hold of on the subject of dreams, and contributed a Gujarati article on the same in a leading paper's Pateti annual, but still wavering between doubt and belief. I avoided to mention my personal experience. But now after years of mature consideration I am compelled to say that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

R. P. BHAJIWALLA.

Bombay.

A TRIAL IN HEAVEN

I personally do not believe in dreams and their significance but I once experienced a very strange dream which corresponded in an astonishing manner to the event that happened the very next day and I put it below without any exaggeration.

It was once in the year 1929 while fast asleep I dreamt that I was dead and was carried to heaven by angels, all in white, and was there awaiting my trial in the court compound. The court was built of snow white marble where even the furniture was made of white marble and the judges with big white beards wore white caps holding big white quills to write with, in books of enormous size. Many people were awaiting their trial with me in the compound. People whose names were called were all tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

It was till 5 p.m. in the evening that I awaited the painful ordeal of suspense and till the rising of the court my name was never called and all judges left the court. I went to my counsel and inquired about my case and was told that the hearing of my case was postponed to some future date.

I immediately woke up and for a while wondered over this strange dream and again closed my eyes only to get up in the morning with a fresh memory of the dream. That evening I went out for my usual walk on the sea shore. While returning home at about 8 p.m. I heard the warning bell ringing at the temporary railway lines built for the P. W. D. Railway to carry stones, etc., for the reclamation scheme. I saw the train coming from Colaba and quickly crossing the left-hand side railway line (as coming from Colaba). I was tying my shoe-lace on the wrong side of the railway line. What do I see when I finished tying the shoe-lace? The train was on the line where I was busy tying the shoe-lace and I just managed to escape the engine, it having almost touched my baggy trousers. Luckily I escaped the slightest injury. when a straight knockout to the abode of the blessed was all I deserved for my negligence. The postponement of my case in the heavenly court was perhaps meant to be a postponement of the accident.

DARA J. CAMA.

Ahmedabad.

VISION OF A WATERY GRAVE

"Help, help, I am drowning."

If I am not wrong it was the month of May of 1927. My examination was over and I had been to my grand-mother in the vacation. It is a small village called Vilye in Rajapur where my grandmother was living. She has got no other member in her family. She is alone.

There was a widow living with her only son of about 12 years in the neighbouring house and she used to sleep with my grandmother.

It was about 4 a.m. when the above words, uttered loudly in the sleep by the son of the widow, awakened us all. The boy also got up and began to cry. His mother and my grandmother enquired about the matter. The boy was afraid so much that he could not speak at first. The poor woman hugged him close to her breast, as he was all in all to her and asked him in kind words the reason of his weeping. The boy then narrated his dream. In his dream he saw himself going with some other boys of his age to the river for swimming. They jumped in the river and the boy challenged the other boys that he would go to the other bank in only a few minutes. He started to swim He came te the middle of the river when he became exhausted and could not move. At this moment his sleep was disturbed.

His mother told him not to fear, as it was merely a dream. The boy slept. But the woman could not sleep. She was restless. It told much on the mind of the woman. She was waiting to see the dawn as she wanted to speak about the dream to the "Bhataji" (a fortune-teller) of the village.

As soon as it was sunrise she went with her son to the Brahmin and explained to him fully the dream of her son. It terrified her to hear the Brahmin telling her to take care of the boy at least for three days, as the dream foreboded evil

With a sad face she came to my grand-mother and narrated what the Brahmin told her. My grandmother advised her not to let go the boy alone.

It was noon-time. She was preparing meals. The boy was sitting with her. After a while the boy informed his mother that he wanted to go out to answer a call of nature She advised him to return soon. The boy came out of the house, and when he saw some boys of his age going to the river for swimming, he also went with them.

After half an hour meals were ready and the poor woman called for her son. But he was not there. She asked one of her neighbours if her son was with him. He told her that he had seen her son was with him. He told her that he had seen her son going to the river with some other children. This news made her to forget herself for some time. She ran in the direction of the river. Hardly had she gone half the distance, when she saw the boys running towards the village crying loudly that 'Ganoo' (this was the name of the son of the widow) had been drowned in the river. When she heard this she collapsed on the ground. She was senseless for about 15 minutes. The villagers ran to her rescue. But the boy had gone to the bottom of the river. With great difficulty the dead body was taken out and the woman and the body were brought home. The agony of the poor helpless woman was indescribable. I stood aghast to see the dream come true in such a striking manner.

A. S. KADAM.

Bombay.

A DREAM OF DEATH

It was morning and the rays of the rising sun were tender. In Palghat (my native town) I was standing at the gate of my house brushing my teeth and idly watching a big herd of cows being driven away to the fields to graze. The road being narrow, the "procession" of the cattle was about a furlong long. Suddenly my eyes caught a man at the opposite direction making his way hurriedly between the animals. Nearer and nearer he came. When he reached close by me, he stopped and stared at me. The man was jet black. He was perspiring profusely. "What do you want"? I asked him puzzled. He did not speak. "What do you want?" I repeated. He wouldn't reply. I got exasperated "Who the devil you are and what the devil you want?" I exploded. The man moved a little, twisted his muscular lips into a ghastly smile. "Sarada is dead" he said laconically and repaired his way. Sarada was my maternal uncle's daughter. She was sweet and very dear to me. The news was to me a bolt from the blue. My body shook from top to toe. The next moment I was flying to my uncle's residence, just a mile away from mine.

My head seemed to split. My eyes

(Continued on page 26.)

THE DREAM THAT CAME TRUE

Result Of Competition

The prize of Rs. 10, which we offered last month for the most interesting, but entirely true story of a dream, the main incidents of which corresponded in an astonishing manner with the actual events of waking life, which occurred either simultaneously with, or prior to or later than the actual dream, and of which the dreamer had no previous knowledge whatever, has been awarded to Mr. S. L. Sonnie, the writer of the first among the stories published to-day on this and the 26th page. There are a few more stories, sent by our readers, which have been found by us to be sufficiently interesting to merit publication. They wil be published in our issue of Sunday next.—Ed. "B.C."

"Funniest Incident Seen By Me"

The following are some of the interesting stories of most amusing incidents personally witnessed by readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and sent to us by them, in addition to those already published by us in our issue of Sunday last.

BED-FELLOW OF A GHOST

It was a night as black as grave; not a star nor a glimmer or moonshine slipped through the canopy of cloud. At that time, say about 12-30 a.m., a great controversy arose between the members of Ram Lila (a club amusing the public with mythological pantomimes) and the members of Pushtimarg Haveli at Jamnagar. The vulgar and abusive talk on the part of both gradually developed into a fight with boxing.

In an open square there rambled in a man with a motion which indicated that he was either ill-acquainted with the place or afflicted with night blindness. In the middle of the square was a municipal lamp emitting a faint glimmer of light. The man, "Mr. A", mistook it for one of the Havellians, drew nearer, gathered all his strength in his arm and gave such a furious box to the suspected fellow that his hand shivered the glass and cut itself badly in the process and bled profusely.

Now he had hired a small room where he and one of his fellow actors were dwelling together. There were five rooms in a line with a gallery common to all the tenants on the second floor. At about 2 a.m. Mr. A. came staggering to his room like a drunkard. Unfortunately he opened the door of another room which was not locked, mistaking it for his own, and found that there was somebody lying on the ground with his hands and feet stretched to their full length and was wrapped from head to foot in a red cloth. A small wick was faintly burning with castor oil in a small earthenware tray just the same as that in his own room. Mr. A. thinking that it was his fellow actor and without making any delay, lay down just by the side of his supposed room-mate and enveloped his whole body in the red shawl which was with him.

At about 5 a.m. some people came out of an adjoining room and opened the door of the room where Mr. A. was sleeping as straight as an oak stick without creating any motion of his limbs. The first man who opened the door was shocked back and in a horrified voice roared to a group of persons standing at a very little distance (I was one of them) "I shudder to find two corpses lying side by side instead of one!" A grumbling noise arose from the group and superstitious exclamations began to slip out from many lips. Some daring souls then began to look through the matter.

A bewildered sound from certain persons echoed through the whole of the second storey and this disturbed the sleep of Mr. A, who soon realised the situation he was in. "Step in please". cried out Mr. A, springing up suddenly, "it is I who am guarding the corpse!" A peal of laughter ran through the crowd.

P.S. The first event was related by him, just on the same morning to us, while he second one was actually witnessed by me.

RAMNIKLAL N. UPADHYAYA.
Nasik.

THE TERROR OF THE NIGHT

The little-great (if I may be allowed to use the word) incident occurred in my native place Karwar, (1927) rightly called Paradise on Earth. But this is by no means so, if a visitor goes into interior which is full of forest.

Our house is situated just on the sloping side of the forest and as such, it is infected or rather visited by snakes poisonous and otherwise. A born Bombaite may shudder at the very idea of our sleeping inside such a house. Though I was used to the surroundings, the primal instinct of man, viz., fear, which is born out of fondness for life, forced me to pass many a sleepless night.

It was winter. The night outside was unusually cold (for Karwar). I snuggly civered myself with an extra blanket and I was tossing on my sides on that night, but I failed in my attempt to court the Dame Sleep. Such sleepless nights are hot-beds for none-too-happy dreams.

I dreamed that a snake was slowly creeping through the window. It was making straight towards my bed, hypnotising me with its mesmeric eyes. I tried to struggle out of the stupor. I was a perfert picture of dispair waiting for the fatal moment. It was ready to strike its deadly fangs in my flesh. At this moment I woke up rudely.

Beads of perspiration were falling fast from my forehead when I realized that I was holding something soft and elusive under my blanket. I jumped up from my bed like a toy that illustrates Centre of Gravity. I lighted the candle. Instead of calling for help I began to thank Providence (of course silently) that watches us all through weal and woe; because I was now under the full impression that the blanket contained noth'ng but a snake. I was quaking like a man suffering from ague. I looked all around my body if I could find out any incisions. Finding myself safe I woke up the household. It was rather a cold surprise for them to see my woe-begone face. I pointed them the thing under by blanket.

After a time the blanket began to undergo some convulsions as the creature began to make frantic attempts to escape. The horrid truth now glared upon them. They inquired if I was safe. The servant was called to kill the intruding and unwelcome visitor.

We were staunch Hindus and could not bear the idea of killing a serpent. But the servant persisted and we had to give in. I could hear the ticking of the clock; for, there was pin-drop silence, since each was busy with his own thoughts. Perhaps, five inactive moments might have passed. Just then I saw an opening in the blanket and two phosporoscent eyes glared. The servant with righteous ire was just on the point of bringing down the fatal club (fatal for snake, of course) when I screamed and he withheld.

Dear readers, I did not scream out of compassion for the creature. To our utter surprise, out popped a kitten and ran past us purring along with a tinge of discontent for being disturzed in its sleep under the cosy bed. You can imagine the rest.

So, the cat was out of the bag. It was not until five minutes were passed that my shaking subsided—to renew again with redoubled force. but this time I was shaking not through gear or cold, but with the healthy emotion of laughter.

P. N. U.

FUNNY INCIDENTS FROM SCHOOL-LIFE

"Boys will be boys!" with this soft assurance our principal would calmly wave aside the many complaints of our class-teachers. For how could they withstand the strain of dealing with eight and thirty heads, half of whom had an inexhaustible store of fun! The master had only to turn his back and something unusual was bound to happen. And then that awful roar of laughter! ah! it was really unbearable.....Hence the complaints. It would be wrong to surmise that our principal was one that spared the rod, on the contrary he gave vent to his anger every time and on every day and provided the guilty one was called to justice. We had no guilty one however, for the harmony of our matric-boys was such that all ravelled in fun but none sneaked out. Yes, for fun, studies, sports, and every other bliss of youthful enjoyments, the schools remain unsurpassed. However, this is all by the way.

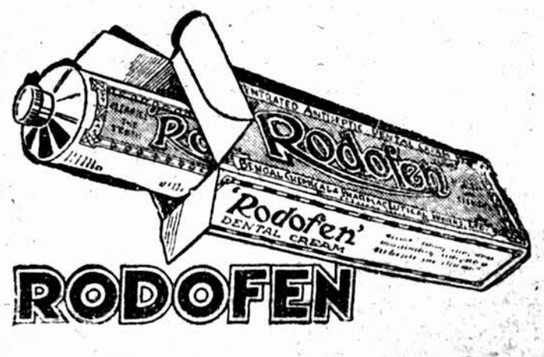
Let's get to our friend Mr. Audo Lindo; to give him his pet name he was an awful one for pranks. Here's the type of him. It happened during the epidemic of plague in Belgaum; and we were under instructions to inoculate ourselves at the Cantonment office, no holiday being allotted for the ceremony. The school mind grew very serious and particularly our form; but Mr. Audo Lindo was calm and smiling. We returned to our class-room at 10-30 a.m. our upper-arms smarting with pain and amidst grumbling resumed our studies. Barely fifteen minutes had elapsed when one of the boys shouted "Fr, a rat!" In ordinary circumstances this would mean nothing much and perhaps the poor creature would have been killed and the class would have rejoiced at its victory. But this could not happen for this simple reason that the rat already revealed was dead; and what was more: It was lying on its back! This was a serious matter and the immediate information to the Rector (who was usually nervous about plague symptoms) ultimately ended in the closing of the school for the day. It was only later revealed that our redoubtable Mr. Audo Lindo had procured the rat from one of the scavengers and had it placed in that position during our itinerary to the Cantonment Office.

What a boy! He never bragged about his stunts, but just gave a nod of approval when everything went fine. A sort of humiliation to his admirers was the outcome of a poaching excursion which he led to one of those sugar-cane fields in Belgaum. Our keeping away from school gave the expedition on adventurous spirit. It happened on a pleasant November morning. We sallied forth from school and having passed the military barracks, the fields were easily discernible. "Caution"! admonished our friend, "leave everything to me; keep a busy look all around though!" With deep, inward feelings of joy we paced nervously our steps to the entrance and bah! the sugarcane wealth was ours! When thus engaged, a shrill whistle rent the air and a dozen stunted, yet muscular, men with long lashes showed themselves. There was no time to decide; escape was writ on our faces and we ran with an agility hitherto inconceivable. We emerged victors in the long run, and having gained the military grounds we halted with a perfect notion of 'safe at last.'

Nice experience this when one remembers that a boy among us, who in ordinary circumstances could barely run a hundred yards, was at this emergency able to cover slightly over 6 furlongs in quick time. That day would have been the breaking of records and the setting up of new ones, pity we didn't keep the time. In our momentary jubilation we completely overlooked the absence of our leader, Mr. Audo Lindo. However, we looked forward for his return every minute that ticked by. But the handle of time increased our fear and we began to scour the lands. After an exhaustible search for him, not untinged with anxious moments, we retreated our steps homewards fixing our forlorn hope at finding him home. It was hard to bear the thought of his not having returned and inquiries made at his favourite resorts proved vain.

However, after a hasty lunch we marched forth again in quest of him. There was no doubt that he was captured, and what were we to do? We could not approach the village and make inquiries, for fear of being caught too; and so with dejected moods we were going home again. Suddenly, there was a stone thrown in our direction, it startled us momentarily, but the hope of finding him being uppermost, we followed its path. As we went, a familiar tune broke the stillness of the air, and immediately our hearts leapt up with joy. For, grinning in his characteristic way, was our hero, stripped of his clothes and cast adrift (naked) bare to the sun. Those stunted savages had humiliated him, but the dozen of them would have had a hard time dragging him into that humiliation. As regards him, he completely liked the situation and said he would spend a couple of days like 'Tarzan in the picture' enjoying himself in the fashion of the uncivilized. But we could not leave him to his choice much as he liked it, and giving him the surplus of our clothings we went home much in the same spirit and one better even, than when we left home in the morning.

OGER SENGA.
Bombay.



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THE DREAM THAT CAME TRUE

simultaneously opened and I was quite mystified to find myself standing up on bed and staring at the Navsari Building on Hornby Road. I could not believe my eyes. I rubbed them with both hands and looked again through the office window. In a flash I came to myself. I realized that I was only dreaming; that I was in charge on night shift of the United Press Office; that it was only one hour before I had gone to bed grousing about the dreadful work of the journalist after having told my typist and sepoys to retire.

A glance at tne clock told me the time 3-45 morning. Cursing the dirty dream for having interfered with my well-earned sleep, I swooned again into a mighty slumber.

I was as good a believer in dreams as Mahatma Gandhi in violence. But believe me, dear readers, my dream came true, sure. My uncle sent me a letter (he was too economical to send a telegram on such an occas'on!) which reached me after two days. Sarada died on the night of 21st March, 1935—the night of my dream.

K. P. RAMCHANDRA.
C/o United Press of India,
Bombay.

AWAITING A JOB

Dreams are so rare to me as water in the Sahara, notwithstanding, one serene moonlight, one deigned to visit me. Many a time I had heard boys and girls affirming that the dreams were heralds of some incidents to occur, but then, these gossips, always made my lips stretch in an incredulous smile.

I cannot but afford to smile at my conversion to the believers in dreams. Fresh from college with a gratifying certificate skampering in the pocket, I was looking forward for a job. Methought that a mere presentation of my laurels would throw open to me the doors of any satisfactory employment, but nothing turned up and I wore care-worn expressions. As I could not beat rythm with the Rockefellers of my town for dearth of superfluities, I perforce sequestered myself from my chums. One quiet evening I began to muse upon my plight. Night in. I heaved a deep sigh and went to bed, and there, in the midst of sleep, I found myself patiently beating the office doors of the town in quest of work. I was not wanted at all, but there still loomed before me the last firm where I dared not to go in. However, I mustered heart and asked to see the boss. As amicable man bade me sit down and inquired "What can I do for you?"

I exposed to him my thorny situation. "Why, he said, " we are indeed in want of a capable hand. Here, boy, take the following stenonotes and type them". I did as I was bid and the boss enthusiastically cried "Well, you are our clerk from tomorrow..."

I woke and rubbed my eyes. It was morning and a glorious day; the 13th of the month. I dressed hastily and bent my steps to the firm I dreamt I was employed in. The boss took a fancy for me..... and here I am employed satisfactorily.....

DEMOSTENES DE MARIA MASCARENHAS.
Pangim (Goa).

WHEN THE CHILD LAY ILL

I remember to have read somewhere in a primer in my school days that "Dreams are idle fancies passing through the mind and they mean nothing".

This may in some cases be true, but I maintain that some dreams become realities after lapse of certain time. There is no hard

(Continued from page 25).

and fast rule for it, but one fact is to be brought to the notice of the readers that the dreams which occur at 4 or 4-30 in the morning are generally taken to be realities in the proper sense of the word. I base my argument on some of the facts which I give below. They are from my personal experience and they will speak for themselves. I also quote the provero in support of my argument that "coming events cast their shadows before." No doubt that shadows might come even through dreams sometimes. Much depends upon the purity of the mind which a person cultivates to keep it throughout the day. Not only this.. but the purity of mind prepares the ground to see realities even in uncertain and dreamy visions. The purity of the mind is only possible to be attained by a person who subdues his passion and who seriously meditates on the ways of God and His most wonderful doings on earth.

In the vear 1909, one day when my only child was laid up with fever, I began to meditate seriously upon what remedies should be adopted for the speedy recovery of my baby. It struck me that I must offer fervent prayers to God and accordingly every morning and evening I offered incessant prayers for the welfare of my child. It went on like this for a week or so, but no improvement seemed possible then.

After a week from that time, one night, I saw in my dream that a rash he-buffalo suddenly came upon me and I was overpowered and lay flat on the ground in the fear that it would kill me. The he-buffalo stood on all fours over me with its forelegs just by the side of my cushion and its hind-legs near the blanket worn by me so that I could not escape from the position. After a while I woke up and discovered it was a dream. It left such a bad impression upon my mind that I began to brood over it again and again and finally came to the conclusion that the suffering child would be snatched away from me and its mother by the hand of death. The child died after a couple of days.

There are many instances of dreams which foreshadow prospects in life, but I need not quote them as the writing would be too lengthy

KRISTRAO DESHPANDE.
Dharwar.

A PREMONITION OF BIHAR EARTHQUAKE

I am usually a late sleeper and therefore a sound and dreamless sleeper. For the past several years, the following is the only vivid dream I had and it came true in an unexpected manner.

Sometime ago when I was living in a block in Krishna Building, the landlord began to harass me unusually. My wife was then pregnant. So, I could not go to live in any available place at random and there was no suitable block available for a vegetarian at that time at Parel. Block securing was my worry night and day and block seeking was my calling at all available leisure hours in those days.

My usual dreamless sleep ought to have lost its quality by such incessant thinking, and one early-morning I dreamt thus:

With my wife and children I went to see a block in a certain building. There seemed to be two blocks vacant, one on the first floor and one on the second floor. After seeing the first floor block I turned to go down, when my wife wanted to see the second floor block also. "We too well know Bombay buildings. If we see the first floor block, can we not imagine the second floor one?" I said, but began ascending the steps to see the second floor, followed by wife and children. On reaching the block, I stepped one foot inside and felt the floor shaking as though the block was suspended on a rope. But I had no idea to step out. I went in further and my people followed. The shaking became horrible. At that time it seemed as if my younger child was in my wife's arms. So, I attempted to catch hold of the elder and in the attempt I woke up, and did not sleep again.

At once I told this to my wife. As usual a discussion whether it was a good dream or a bad dream went on for a while and then we forgot all about it for the day.

On the morning next to this, the papers brought the Bihar Earthquake news!

V. S. ARUNACHALAM.
Parel.

KARIAPPA'S DREAM

My recollections centre round the year 1923 when Kariappa was then schooling in Mangalore. His parents lived in Coorg. It was on one October morning that Kariappa described to us a dream he had over-night. All of us were then seated at the breakfast table.

He told us that shortly about an hour after he had gone to bed he dreamt of a lake with two banks. On one bank there stood his mother with out-stretched hands, while on the other Kariappa was standing. She waved him "Goodbye"; then through and over the lake echoed a weird sound and a faint luminous fog enveloped her. The sound was loud—enough to wake him up. It was then mid-night and he was dripping wet with perspiration through doubt and fear that something had gone wrong with his mother at home in Coorg. "What was that something"?—that was a puzzle.

Presently, in the midst of the conversation, Kariappa received a telegram. It ran thus: "Mother expired last night. Sudden illness—Father."

We all stood aghast. Analysing each scene, we found a special significance attached to each. "The lake with two banks" stood for the distance that separated Kariappa from his mother; her "out-stretched hands" manifested her unutterable love for him; "the weird sound" indicated the climax of her agony—that indescribable struggle when her mortal breath parted with her human body and the "luminous fog" perhaps was a glimpse of God's Kingdom of eternal glory.

Kariappa's dream was not, therefore, a mere imagination which took his thoughts more or less consciously away from facts—it was a shocking reality and, what is more, amazingly accurate. The dream and the event took place simultaneously though a distance of 200 miles separated the son from the mother.

Throughout the ages, History can relate some such dreams. Kariappa's dream is parallel, perhaps, with the case of Caesar's wife who dreamt of her husband being bathed in blood on the night preceding his brutal murder.

Bombay. "MANGALOREAN."

A DREAM OF DR. S. A. BISEY

Dr. Shankar Abaji Bisey, who is often called the "Edison of India: strongly believed in dreams and writes in his autobiography that most of his dreams correspond in an astonishing manner to actual incidents in this worldly life. His well-known dream about Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation Movement is often cited.

I am acquainted personally with Mr. Malhar Abaji alias Appasaheb Bhisey, who is a younger brother of the late doctor, who carried India's fame over the oceans. A very remarkable dream was told to me by Appasaheb. In the year 1925 Appasaheb had a serious eye-trouble and had to undergo an operation. It was 17th December 1925 when he was taken to the hospital. Appasaheb, who had already lost his left eye, was very much afraid, for if the operation proved to be unsuccessful he would be a blind old man. He, therefore, thought of his parents and also of his elder brother. He said to himself: "If Bapusaheb (for that was the doctor's nickname) were beside me to-day, I would not have had to undergo such trouble and inconvenience in this hospital. He would have seen that the operation is successful and would have lessened my grief by his sweet tongue."

Curiously enough the very night, Dr. S. A. Bisey, who was in America since 1910 and who knew nothing about the yee-trouble of his younger brother, dreamt a dream. In a letter dated 18th December 1925, and addressed to Appasaheb he wrote: " . . . Last night I dreamt a dream in which I saw that you were in a serious difficulty. I saw doctors and nurses, who were dressed white, moving by your side. And I saw our dear parents sitting near and myself standing by your bed. Pray, tell me immediately, whether there was any such difficulty hanging over your head on last night."

CHANDRAKANT PHADKAR.
Bombay.

MY DEGREE EXAMINATION

It was in the year 1931. I had appeared for the Degree Examination of the Madras University. I was a "burnt child". Once I had failed. I was trying again. My career was at stake. This made me exceedingly nervous.

In the meanwhile, I came across an expert psycho-analyst. "Thou shalt achieve", he told me with deep convictions I began to harp on success. From then I roamed about with Napoleonic confidence.

It was the nineteenth of May. The results were to be out the next day. My heart beat rapidly. Something stole over my body and mind. My non-chalant attitude to life vanished. Deep in anxiety, I went to sleep. In the sleep, the future shot through vision in different colours. I dreamt. The bent figure of an old man with a grey beared and, learned looks shook hands with me and laughingly disappeared. Just then a voice cried to me, "Manick, get up, you are through". I dreamingly got up. I took the dream in terms of my success. That afternoon, the results were out. Thud—I had failed! The dream and the voice were ringing in my ears. I muttered to myself 'I must have passed'. This was foolish, indeed. It was a challenge to the newspapers that had flashed across my failure. I wrote to a friend, expatiating on my dream and the result, Aye! the joy or it, when after a fortnight my name was found in the successful list of students in the College Calendar. Then it struck me dreams are potentially active; life is an epitome of cross currents, and dreams have their counterparts in the awakened life.

D. Manick Rao, B. Sc.
Raichur.

MURDER IN THE VILLAGE

(Continued from page 21)

assured her that the storm would soon pass and to-morrow morning she would be with her mother. The woman on the contrary showed signs of extreme restlessness, she would start at every peal of thunder, and at every sound at the door or window she would fancy someone knocking for admission. Her restlessness became more and more noticeable: the expression on her countenance and the sense of horror depicted on it seemed to reflect the tempest that raged within her and both the lady of the house and the servant found her behaviour strange and inexplicable.

Gradually the storm abated and there followed a complete calm. The child grew lively again, her fears vanished, and she laughed and played with the lady of the house. "Did I not tell you that the storm would pass, little child?" said the lady and laughed to assure the child that the terrors of the storm were no more. "But, Mam, I was afraid because I thought some rough men were coming to rob you." At this remark of the child, both the lady and the maid laughed heartily, but the woman sat sullen demure, a prey to the same restlessness which the storm seemed to have caused.

"Now child let us go to bed, it is ten o'clock now and you ought to have been in bed long ago but for the storm." The lady of the house took her by the hand and led her to her room. She had given instructions to her maid to see the woman comfortable in her own room, which was next to the kitchen. The maid eyed her with some suspicion, she had an intuition that this woman foreboded some evil, and these suspicions were confirmed both by her continual restlessness and by an evil look in her eye. As she made her bedding by her side, she trembled slightly but took comfort at the thought that this detestable woman would be gone on the morrow.

* * * *

It was about mid-night, the very witching hour when the passions of man are stirred to their very depths. The storm had passed away long ago and it was dead calm. There was a knock at the door, then another and another, it was not an ordinary knock but a concerted signal. The woman, who had not slept one wink, got up softly, looked round to see if the maid was asleep; satisfied that she was fast asleep, she rose and went to the room of the lady and fully satisfied that she too was asleep, went to the door, on which the knocks were given. She lit a candle—which she had with her—and gently removed the bars from the door; then she undid the bolts and the door was opened quietly. Two men armed with axes slipped in with noiseless tread and whispered something in the woman's ear; then the woman whispered to them and led the way. Evidently their first intention was to bind and gag the maid, so they followed the woman thither. The maid was fast asleep; two powerful hands were fastened on the mouth and before she could realise what was happening, she was gagged and securely bound. There was however a little struggle, a slight groan and the woman looked round in fright. Then they proceeded to the lady's room. The lady, who had some foreboding of the impending evil particularly on account of the woman's strange behaviour, had not slept soundly: she heard the sound, a slight groan as of one in pain; she got up and on opening the door stood confronting the two men. The men were alarmed, it was so sudden and unexpected that the foremost man lifted his axe and struck a blow on the head. She fell down heavily, without a groan, without a sound, her head battered and in a pool of blood. It was a cold-blooded murder, all was calm and still, not a breath, not a whisper could be heard save the barking of a distant dog. In the stillness that prevailed the clock struck one.

The woman was horrified, she had not expected murder and screamed at the sight of blood flowing from the head. The men, rough as they were shared her feelings, but having committed the murder their feelings were hardened and they began to put the other half of the work into action—robbery. They ransacked the room and broke open the almirah and the safe; they found gold and jewellery and many pieces of silver, but there was no fabulous wealth. They woke up the child, who on seeing the lady lying prostrate with her head in a pool of blood started crying—for she dearly loved the lady. The men roughly bade her be quiet and the woman lifting her up in her arms, they all left the house in the hushed silence of the dark night.

Next day the village was horrified to hear of the murder. Rumour spread all over that the mysterious lady was cruelly murdered in her bed and untold amount of gold and silver had been taken. The house, ever after, was looked upon as haunted, everybody that passed by that road would look up at the house with its high doors and windows with awe and fear. Some even said that when passing that road, specially in the evening at sunset they saw the lady of the house sitting in the balcony holding the hand of a child.

FAMOUS PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT

Illuminated Text Of Nizami's Work On View In Manchester

One of the greatest of the Persian poets was Nizami, who lived during the latter half of the twelfth century. He was a master of the romantic epic, and it is said that he wrote at least twenty thousand lyric verses. Little of his work, unfortunately, has survived, but the British Museum possesses a large volume of his poems, which is considered to be the finest sixteenth-century Persian manuscript in existence.

The book selected for exhibition last month at the Manchester Central Library—"The Poems of Nizami" has sixteen reproductions in colour of illustrations contained in the British Museum manuscript. There is also an introduction dealing with its history by Laurence Binyon. The manuscript, which contains the illustrations reproduced in this book was written in 1539 for Shah Tahmasp by a famous scribe called Mahmud Nishapuri. Each of the pages is decorated with designs, in two tones of gold, of birds and animals among foliage and flowers, and fourteen full-page paintings contemporary with the original manuscript are included in the reproduction.

The silver used by the painters in their representation of water has turned black, otherwise the vivid colouring of the originals has not lost any of its beauty. From names written on eleven of the pictures it is known that they were painted by the five leading Persian painters at Shah Tahmasp's court. To-morrow the book will be opened to show "The ascent of the prophet Muhammad to Heaven," which is thought to be the most magnificent painting ever produced in Persia. A different illustration will be shown each day.—"Manchester Guardian."

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Toward Better Health

SOYA BEAN DISHES

Soya beans have been advocated for a long time, but few people realise how good they are to eat. They are cooked and can be served hot or cold. Soya beans may also be had in tins, and they go well with some fragments of meat, bacon, or a little mince, and with a breadcrumbed top in which herbs and a piece of onion can be mixed, according to taste In any case the soya beans by themselves are delicious and, about the size of lentils, have none of the stuffiness that pertains to the latter food. Tarts are usually liked by children at home on a holiday. Crisp pastry, a good deal of treacle well mixed with breadcrumbs makes a delicious tart, as do also any of the fresh fruits, cut into slices and well sugared. But there are many other and exciting mixtures for the inside of a tart. Small slices of apple, mixed with small pices of lemon peel and flavoured with cinnamon, are much liked by some people, and to this foundation some astringent jam is added such as damson or black currant. Foundations of this kind can be invented as well as dictated.

The tenth anniversary of the Maharashtra Mandal of Poona, which imparts physical culture to youth of both sexes, was celebrated last week under the chairmanship of ex-Judge Sir G. R. Madgaonkar. Photo shows children performing an acrobatic feat.

PREVENTION OF DEAFNESS

Problem Is Really Part Of Wider Question Of Race Betterment

The possibility of preventing deafness first occurred to me when I was a student some fifty years ago and has occupied me ever since, so that I may claim to know something about it. The problem is a complicated one, presenting many sides and many difficulties, but is not insurmountable writes Dr. Macleod Yearsley, F.R.C.S, in "New Health." It has to be considered under two main heads: prevention in the child and prevention in the adult. In neither case is the course clearly distinct as a separate problem, because prevention in the child and in the adult overlap. Where we have two distinct ways is in the case of the child who is born hereditarily deaf and in that of the child who is born with a congenitally acquired disease or acquires deafness after birth. The difference between the two is that the problem presented by the former is biological, while that offered by the latter is pathological, that is to say, a problem—rather more straightforward—of disease prevention. It is, therefore, between the child whose deafness is the outcome of disease and the deaf adult that overlapping occurs, because a large proportion of adult deafness is the direct result of neglected conditions in childhood, the prompt and scientific handling of which would materially reduce the number of the adult deaf. There is, for example, clear evidence of one special diseased condition underlying certain cases of nonhereditary (i.e., non-biological) deaf birth the condition known as otosclerosis, the progressive toxemic deafness of middle-age, and old-age deafness. To this I shall have to revert later.

Before dealing with the prevention of acquired deafness, it is necessary to say something upon the possibilities of diminishing the number of children who are born deaf—the prevention of congenital deafness

One of the factors in the progress made in our knowledge of deaf-mutism has been the more accurate segregation of the congenital from the acquired cases of deafness, whereby the proportion between the two classes has been enormously altered. For a long period in the history of deaf-mutism, congenital deafness was a dumping ground for doubtful cases so that the numbers given by the earlier writers usually represented one half, or even more, of all cases. In the most recent statistics, involving over 4,000 cases, the congenital formed only 29.76 per cent. This means that, during the past forty years, the determination of causation has reached to a much greater degree of accuracy, and this fact is slowly smoothing the path for the prevention of deafness in the earlier stages of life, and, consequently, a reduction in the number of deaf adults.

CONGENITAL DEAFNESS.

The cases of congenital deafness are divisible into two clearly defined classes, the "hereditary" and "the sporadic." The former comprise those in which the family history shows other deaf-born persons occurring either in the direct line or in collateral branches. In sporadic deaf-birth, on the contrary, the family history is deficient in other deaf-born relatives save in the same generation; it may, however, show instances of other defects mental or physical. Hence the remark already made that hereditary deaf-birth is probably a "biological defect," and that sporadic deaf-birth is rather a manifestation of "disease." It is obvious, therefore, that the two forms present totally different problems in prevention. The possibilities of prevention in hereditary deaf-birth may consequently be disposed of at once and those in sporadic deaf-birth and acquired deafness postponed to later articles.

Without entering deeply into the scientific aspects of hereditary deaf-birth, the essential points may be put briefly as follows. The cause has to be sought not only in the parents of the deaf-born child, but in the grand-parents and in collateral branches, so that, when calculating the chances of deafness in a given family, the whole of the family antecedents on both father's and mother's sides must be noted. This is of first importance, because it renders nugatory (or nearly so) the suggestion that prevention could be attained by prohibiting intermarriage among the congenitally deaf, the reason being that the deafness in the hereditarily deaf-born conforms to the Mendelian theory of biological descent. In Mendel's theory certain characters are "dominant," stamping the majority of the offspring, others are "recessive," both revealing themselves in a given percentage. In the condition under discussion hearing is the dominant, deafness the recessive character. Were these two characters pure, our problem would be easily solved: suppress the recessives and the deafness would be obliterated. Unfortunately, however, there are impure recessives which give rise to a definite percentage of dominants and there are impure dominants which give rise to a definite percentage of recessives; it is pure dominants and recessives only which breed true, so that the hidden qualities of the impure ones can be discovered only by breeding.

WIDER PROBLEM.

Our conception of race improvement and race culture has not yet reached to the (apparent) injustice of an indiscriminate prohibition of breeding in all dominants and all recessives, whether pure or impure. The only alternative under present opinion is to endeavour blindly to swamp the recessive deafness by prohibiting the mating of members of an hereditarily deaf family with any but partners taken from families free from the taint of hereditary deafness. In the case of those who show hereditary deafness in conjunction with mental defect, imbecility, or epilepsy, marriage should be prohibited altogether, and the prohibition should include all members of the family, even those that seem healthy, since they are possible carriers of the recessive characters. The problem is really a part of that far wider question of race-betterment which involves many other serious anti-social evils, the degenerates, mental defectives, habitual criminals and other individuals who form a menace to the well-being of the community. We have not yet reached that lively and fearless race-sense which will deal drastically, one might say inhumanly, with such problems, although the growing recognition of the wisdom of sterilisation, which does not take life but forbids its repetition in such cases, makes it appear possible that in the future the community will grapple with them more seriously and effectively. The question of the prevention of hereditary deafness must therefore remain with the possible developments of race-culture of the future, much of which will depend upon further additions to a knowledge which is steadily advancing.

"INSANE CRAZE"

Doctor Scores Slimming Habit

Professor D. F. Fraser-Harris, lecturing at the New Health Summer School at Margate last month, criticized the slimming habit among women.

If the human nervous system was to be nourished, he said, it must have food containing nitrogen and phosphorus. Those substances were found in so-called fat-making foods like milk and butter, and all the fashion plates which had been published since the time of the Garden of Eden were not of the slighest use in breaking down that law. If girls were going to be sufficiently insane to starve themselves, then they were simply breaking the biological law exactly as a criminal broke the criminal law. The criminal might go to the gallows, and the absurd girl might, in some cases, die.—"The Times".

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A Better Social Order

Plea For A New Orientation In Indian Educational Ideals

(In the following pages, Mr. Saiyidain, Principal, Training College, Aligarh Muslim University, puts in a very eloquent plea for a new orientation in the field of Indian education so that it may lead to "a better and humaner social order" and further indicates the lines of development of educational theory and practice.)

(By K. G. SAIYIDAIN)

The existing system of education in India has evolved and developed under certain peculiar circumstances. It represents a decided break from the traditional views and schemes of education which had been in operation before the establishment of the British rule in India. But this break was not the result of any careful analysis and scrutiny of the needs and forces of the existing situation in the country and it did not think out consciously the nature of its relationship to national life and culture. Nor did it envisage clearly the nature of society that it wanted to bring into existence. The early Christian missionaries as well as the officials of the East India Company regime worked according to their very mixed lights and purposes to replace 'English' education for the existing system. There were certain abortive attempts to develop the 'indigenous' system but they were soon given up when Macaulay pronounced imperiously in favour of the Occidentalists. Since then the general lines laid down at the time have been accepted as, in the main, sound and satisfactory and subsequent changes and developments have taken the form of modifications of detail in syllabuses and schemes of organization. There has been no serious attempt, however, to examine the basic foundation of the educational scheme or to interpret its bearing on the important and ever-emerging problems of national life. The Government is, by its peculiar position unwilling, incapable and ill-qualified to undertake this task.

Cultural Issues Neglected

Again, the exigencies of the political situation have absorbed some of the best brains of the country, and cultural issues, amongst which education occupies the foremost place, have not received their due share of attention and have become obscured in comparison with more insistent political problems. Creative thought has not, therefore, been applied to educational problems. It was, however, primarily the function of the teachers themselves—in schools, colleges and universities—to grapple with these far-reaching issues. But they have failed to do so, partly because there is not amongst them, as yet, a sufficiently developed sense of real responsibility and partly because they are, as a body, so overwhelmed by the mechanical and routine aspects of their activity—thanks to the system under which they work—that they have been unable to view the situation steadily and as a whole. This is a very great danger which besets the work of teaching—which threatens, in fact, all those, who are engaged in any activity which must by its nature, involve a great deal of prescribed routine; the danger, namely, that in their preoccupation with the day-to-day problems they may lose sight of the underlying objectives, purposes and ideals which their activity is designed to serve and may find themselves helplessly caught in the unavoidable routine unable to take their bearing in the world of physical phenomena and spiritual forces which environ them. This is, by no means, an imaginary or far-fetched apprehension, possessing only speculative interest for the educational theorist. It is an ever-present practical problem, challenging the mind and professional integrity of teachers.

The entire history of education is an eloquent, if sobering, demonstration of the truth that education almost always tends to lag behind the renaissant forces and needs of human life, and teachers are apt to rely on methods and assumptions which may have been valid in the past but are in no way adequate and suitable for the existing conditions. This accounts for the curious fact that the development of educational theory and practice has often proceeded by means of occasional jerks. The emergence of some great educationalist of vision or of a group of creative educational thinkers startles the static, self-complacent educational world into a realization of its backwardness. It becomes aware, for the first time, of the great social and intellectual changes which had been reshaping, as it were, the theatre of its activity without, however, having impinged on its consciousness! An attempt is then made, with varying degrees of success, to link education more closely to the needs and the ideals of the age and to rid it, so far as possible, of dead traditions and practices which have been hindering its liberation.

Need For Progressive Readjustment

If this has been true in the past—and no serious student of educational history would question it—it is much more emphatically and imperatively true of our own age, the most characteristic feature of which is change—quick, continuous, universal change in ideas and institutions. Never in the whole history of the human race has there been such a state of flux in human affairs; during the last two hundred years the material and intellectual conditions of our existence have been transformed beyond recognition. When Bergson expounded his philosophy of Creative Evolution, when he stressed Change and Becoming, rather than Being, as the only reality in the Universe, he was not only giving expression to a truth of universal application but also directing our attention to the central 'motif' and tendency of modern life and civilization. No individual or community can expect to fulfil its role effectively and successfully unless its mind and its behaviour have been attuned to this truth and their capacity for progressive adjustment and adaptation has been quickened and disciplined. This fact constitutes a persistent challenge to modern education which it dare not ignore except at the risk of reducing itself to utter futility. Educational problems, it must be remembered, do not take their birth in an academic vacuum; they arise in response to, and gain their characteristic colour from, the existing social, political, moral and economic conditions. If education fails to take cognisance of these factors and the far-reaching changes which they are undergoing to-day, it will be overwhelmed by them and will be unable to offer any sound guidance to the coming generations, who may find themselves involved in a tragedy of greater magnitude than that in which the Great War and its Aftermath have plunged the present world. But the ignorance or the indifference of most people, including teachers, to this situation and the tenacity with which they cling unthinkingly to obsolete, traditional ways of thought and action is truly amazing. It is curiously reminiscent of what Mr. H. G. Wells says of his old mother in a recently published book 'Experiment in Autobiography'.

"Vast unprecedented forces beyond her ken, (he writes) were steadily destroying the social order.....to which her beliefs were attuned and on which all her confidence was based. To her these mighty changes in human life presented themselves as a series of perplexing frustrations and undeserved misfortunes for which nothing or nobody was clearly to blame....."

Duty Of Educationists

If they do not want to grope helplessly in the midst of these "perplexing frustrations," it is the duty of all educational workers—teachers as well as administrators and educational thinkers—who are gifted with intelligence and imagination, to abstract themselves occasionally from their meticulous pre-occupation with the daily routine and to ask themselves seriously: what are the real objectives and purposes of the activity in which they are engaged with reference to the demands of national life? Are the means and methods adopted by them likely to lead towards their realization? If education were merely synonymous with the teaching of a number of formal subjects to more or less reluctant pupils—as some teachers seem to think and demonstrate by their work—then the prospect before the teaching profession will be very blank and depressing, indeed! But happily that is not so, for the real nature of education partakes of the quality of a far-reaching and joyous human adventure in which the teacher sets out to create a new world, first in the life and spirit of his pupils and then in the outside world of men and affairs. In the pregnant words of the great poet-philosopher, Sir Mohammad Iqbal:

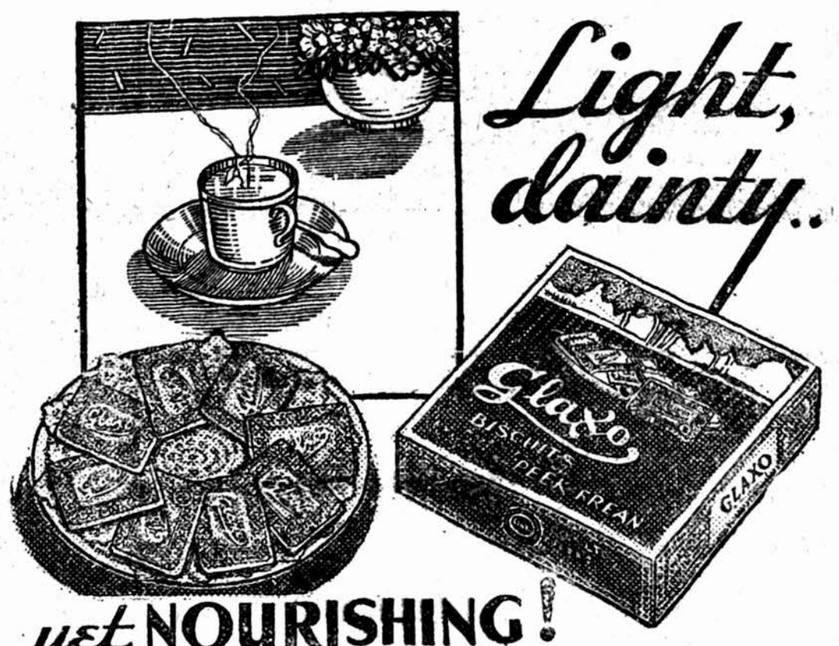
"The nations of the East should clearly realize that Life cannot create any revolution in its environment unless it takes place first in the depths of its own being and no new world can come into existence unless it first takes shape in the minds and spirit of individual men and women. It is an inevitable law of Nature which the Holy Koran has expressed in simple but significant words: 'Verily God does not alter the fortunes of a nation until they bring about a change in their psychology'—it is applicable with equal validity to individual and collective life.1

(1Preface to his book of poems: "Bang-i-dara".

It is in this bringing as out of an inner, psychological revolution that the distinctive sphere of education lies, and the present-day educationists should address them-

(Continued on page 32)

PEEK FREAN'S



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The March Of Science

The Field Museum's giant sloth, five million years old.
(Courtesy of The Field Museum).

RADIUM WORTH £40,000

New Bomb For Westminster Hospital

Westminster Hospital, already equipped with a £20,000 radium bomb for the treatment of cancer will shortly be in possession of a new bomb containing at least double the amount of radium—namely, 4 grammes—and therefore worth at least £40,000. It will be available in a few weeks for treatment at the Westminster Hospital annexe in Hampstead.

Portions of the new bomb are being made in the annexe workshop, and the whole will be assembled and tested there by the hospital physicist during the next few weeks. The making of the new bomb will be in itself a costly undertaking.

The present bomb has now been in use day and night for two and a half years, and over 600 patients have received more than 7,000 treatments. It has been found that there is a great advantage in working at a greater distance from the patient, and this will be made possible by the employment of a much larger quantity of radium within the bomb: the patient will receive a more effective dose at a greater depth below the surface.—"The Times."

REPTILE'S TWO HEADS

John Togo, a Japanese farmer, of St. Maries, Idaho, astonished his neighbours by exhibiting a 30 in. snake which has a head at either end.

It eats with both mouths. That's enough to make Tony, a barber, envious.

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Man Will Never Reach Moon

Earth Enclosed In Vast Sphere Of Intense Heat, Says Scientist

Man will never be able to reach the moon, says Prof. E. V. Appleton, Chairman of the British national committee for radio telegraphy.

Professor Appleton advances the theory that in the upper atmosphere encompassing the earth there is a vast layer of intense heat hitherto unknown to science.

Appleton is quoted as asserting this "celestial inferno" o fa temperature of 1,000 degrees centigrade constitutes an impassible obstacle to the age-old ambition of shooting a rocket with a human cargo to the moon.

The scientist, who discussed his discoveries with members of the Royal Society before making his announcement, said the disclosure of a fiery globe-encasing band would upset the whole system of researches now being carried out by radio short-waves, as well as the possibility of harnessing micro-waves for radio transmission.

Prof. Appleton also contended he has upset the theory that the atmosphere grows colder the farther one travells from the earth. He asserted the atmosphere becomes increasingly hotter after the first seven miles. He based this conclusion on calculations he made by sending wireless waves into the atmosphere 150 miles from the earth.

There, he said, the waves struck what he called the ionosphere and were reflected back toward the earth.

MONSTER OF FIVE MILLION YEARS AGO

Prehistoric Giant Sloth Which Roamed Argentine Forests

Five million years ago, an ungainly giant roamed lush forests in Argentina. Scientists call it "Megatherium Americanum," but the layman is content with groundsloth. It was descended from a relatively smaller sloth found in Patagonia as long ago as forty million years.

This bulky 100 per cent. American fed on leaves and twigs, reached by rearing up against a tree-trunk, supported on stubby legs and tail. Then, with its longer hooklike forepaws it pulled down branches and used its darting, prehensile tongue to gather leaves into the mouth.

Only one complete skeleton of this crude creature is in a North American exhibit—the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Eighteen feet from tip of tail to nose, the monster is posed in feeding-position. The bones were found eight years ago on an eroded bank of the River Quequen Salada, on the south coast of Buenos Aires Province.

A COMPLETE VEGETARIAN

Elmer S. Rigs, Associate Curator of Paleontology at the Field Museum, who headed the Second Marshall Field Expedition to Argentina, explains the habits of the sloths in "The Field Museum News."

"The ground-sloths were plant-eaters, feeding upon the leaves and fruit of trees and upon roots and tubers," he writes. "The strong, claw-bearing fore-feet were well adapted to pulling down branches of trees and to digging in the earth for food.

"The head, nearly a yard in length, is deep and massive. The jaws, both above and below, are armed with great prismatic molar teeth, eight inches in length and deeply set in their sockets. These teeth grew continuously throughout the life of the animal, and were pushed out from below to compensate for the wear on the crown.

"The great length of the teeth was made necessary by the entire lack of the hard enamel coating which serves in protecting the teeth of most other mammals. There were no front teeth.

"The forefeet are prehensile and are armed with three long claws each. The hind legs are relatively short and massive measuring fourteen inches across the knee-joint. The hind feet are so constructed that in the standing position they turn outward in an awkward manner unlike that of any modern mammal.

"The weight was thus borne upon the side of the foot, and upon the great projecting heel. The single massive and strongly curved claw was apparently used as anchorage to the ground when the animal reared upright in feeding."

The entire sloth-family, of which fifty species have been found, is South American in origin, and first appeared about 40,000,000 years ago, when no land-link connected the two Americans.

Later, when connection was established at the Isthmus of Panama, many species came northward, and left their fossil-remains abundantly in the asphalt-pools of Los Angeles and in caves in the Southwest.

In South America, at least one species, a Patagonian kind, survived until after the appearance of man. Their only living descendants are the slow, lazy, relatively small tree-sloths of the Amazon jungle.—"Literary Digest."

CRIMEAN WAR OF B. C. 40,000

Traces of Neanderthal man have been found by a Russian expedition to the Crimea.

Skeletons believed to be at least 40,000 years old have been dug up, as well as rock carvings depicting battles of the Stone Age.

SCHOOLBOYS' NEW TERROR

A loudspeaker installation, leading from the headmaster's study into all the classrooms in the building, has been fitted up at a Veinna school

The solitary microphone is controlled from the headmaster's room. Thus the head's voice can boom all over the school at once, states "Reuter."

The invocation is hoped to have a good moral effect on the pupils, who it is explained, "will thus stand permanently under their headmaster's personal influence."

TIRELESS TYRES

Two Rotterdam cyclists have invented a tyre which they claim will solve the puncture problem for all wheeled vehicles. Instead of an outer and inner tube, the new tyre consists of forty-six separatey replaceable balls attached to the outer wheel-rim Damage to one ball will not affect the rest, making his system several times more reliable than any previously devised.

Technical education starts young in Soviet Russia. Photo shows children viewing model of a steam engine in one of the "parks of culture and rest" in Central Asia.

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF "MICRO-WAVES"

Question Of Specific Action On Bacteria

The announcement is made that different disease germs absorb different wave-lengths of light or "micro-waves." If this is only verified and can be applied to the chief disease germs, then we shall have a much more rapid method of destroying these than any hitherto. Of course we have known for a long time that the ultra-violet rays in pure (unabsorbed) sunlight can kill certain germs of bacteria in water of reservoirs, and there is a commercial process for sterilising such water.

But what is now announced is some specific or differential receptivity on the part of the bacteria so that, say, tubercular germs are killed by waves of one length and typhoid by waves of some other, and so on.

There is nothing fantastic in this claim because we are already familiar with the anti-vital powers of such emanations as X-rays and radium, both of which destroy tissues and thus require the greatest care on the part of persons working with these forms of radiation. Their anti-vital properties are of course used to destroy cancer cells.

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A Better Social Order

selves seriously to the task of so reconstructing educational theory and practice that it will take into account all the vital forces which are reshaping the modern world and orient the growing generations towards towards a better and humaner social order. The object of ths paper is to indicate, however imperfectly, the direction of the required orientation.

Changes Wrought By Science

It is necessary for our purpose to grasp clearly the nature of the forces which are operating in modern life so as to quicken the pace of change and confronting us with a bewildering complexity of new problems. The most powerful factor in this process of disintegration has been the development of Science which has not only accelerated these changes but also brought them more effectively under our conscious control, giving to us the power of intelligent direction and participation in them instead of our acting as blind victims of an inexorable Fate. It has reshuffled the properties of the world-stage on which we have been playing our parts and greatly altered the outlines and boundaries of our physical universe. What is perhaps even more remarkable is the change it has necessitated, and partly produced, in our traditional world-view and our habits of thought and action. Man lives his

(Continued from page 30)

life to-day in a patently changing, dynamic world in which 'the stable' and 'the precarious' are inextricably intertwined, in which there are, at every step, 'plural possibilities' offering choice and discrimination to the individual, in which all experience is adventurous on-going and progressive. (Cf. Child's Education and the Philosophy of Experimentalism.) In theory this has always been so, but the recent advances in science have accentuated this quality of life and transformed it into an urgent practical problem. In practically all realms of human thought and endeavour science rejects the idea of a static goal or a predetermined finality. This unfinshed, open world demands the active, intelligent and resourceful cooperation of every individual for its progressive development and fulfilment. Hence the most important quality by far which individuals will need in a world of this descriptions is "Creative Intelligence" constantly exercising itself on the old as well as the new problems and situations which may arise out of the matrix of a developing environment.

The educational problem which this situation precipitates may be expressed in these terms: shall we remain content with an education which, at its best, transmits to the younger generations the accumulated culture and acquisitions of the past and tends to fix and pre-determine habits of thought, belief and conduct by teaching children 'the already known solutions' of past and present problems—an education which places the greatest emphasis on passive assimilation and unquestioning conformity to what is given? Or, do we require, actively and urgently, such a re-interpretation of our educational philosophy and practice as will develop creative intelligence and adaptive thinking in the students, giving them the will and the capacity to evaluate critically the existing institutions and social processes and to take part actively in that continuous 'reconstruction of experience' which is the basis of all progress? These alternative interpretations that face us do not, by any means, possess merely theoretical interest; they express what is really the most fundamental educational issue of the age for, on this choice, depends —so far as conscious effort can control it—the future of our culture and civilization. Our education in the past has been consistently and emphatically a process of indoctrination: often in the name of religion and, as often, in the interests of the state it has sought to repress or, at least to discourage, habits of free thinking and unbiassed inquiry. The English Public Schools are a very apt instance, in spite of their other commendable features, of how education has tended to suppress individuality in favour of herd discipline and conformity to traditions. In the East as in the West, education has always allied itself strongly, whether consciously or otherwise, with the existing social institutions and acted as a means of their preservation long after they had outlived their original utility.

Obsolete Institutions

If you look around and study the structure of Indian society, you will find it strewn with relics of such obsolete and obviously unjust institutions as the Caste system, a social order which can at best be described as 'feudal' inequitable economic conceptions and privileges, the unsatisfactory status of women, the contempt for manual labour and labourers and, almost everywhere, a striking divorce between rights and obligations. Whatever justification may be offered of some of these conceptions and institutions as expression of an earlier social order and of education as a means of their preservation—and I feel such justification is apt to be overdone—modern education will stultify itself if it defines its task as the uncritical acceptance of this fundamentally defective and unjust social order and its mechanical transmission to passively receptive children. The insinuation into their experience of any social, political or economic doctrine in such a way that they would be incapable later of thinking critically about them will rob them of intellectual freedom, and deny them opportunities to learn to think freely and fearlessly. But this is what we are, consciously or unconsciously, doing every day in our schools, providing no activities, opportunities and situations that may provoke and stimulate fruitful and consecutive thinking although, as Professor Dewey emphatically says: "All which the school can and need do for the pupils so far as their minds are concerned is to develop their ability to think." If therefore, we believe that our education should, on the one hand, conserve and transmit the values which India has attained in the past and, on the other, participate in the remaking and improvement of our institutions and traditions—if we believe this then "the formation of an experimental attitude of mind should become the unified and unifying goal of education in its intellectual phase."3 (3Dewey: Educational Frontier—Page 62.) For living—in the modern age, in particular—is not, at its best, a mechanical routine but a creative art, and the capacity to think intelligently is not a philosophic luxury but an imperative necessity for all except those who are worthy cases for lunatic asylum.

An Objection Answered

This point of view is likely to arouse opposition on the plea that the dynamic conception of education will encourage teachers to become partisans and advocates of their own favourite social and economic theories and thus let in by the backdoor the very indoctrination which it condemns. The answer to that objection is twofold. Firstly, it is based on the naive assumption that the advocacy of traditionalism and the 'status quo' is not partisanship but far-mindedness, while a progressive and forward outlook is unfair partiality. No intelligent person should be seriously taken in by this fallacious reasoning. Secondly, this view does 'not' advocate the instilling of definite social and political creeds, whether radical or reactionary, in the young; it merely demands for them protection from that premature crystallization of ideas which is at present induced by the joint pressure of the school and society. It is difficult, if not impossible, to shelter the child from the weight of social forces and ideas, even when they are definitely unenlightened. But it is certainly possible so to orient the work of the school that emphasis will be placed on active, personal thinking rather than a mechanical acceptance of ready made opinions. Modern educational practice, at its best, is feeling its way towards a transformation of schools into active, genuine and living communities where shared activity and purposeful planning are possible and carefully stimulated, for it is only in such a context of thought wedded to action that the capacity for creative thinking can develop.—"Twentieth Century."

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"GOETHE MURDERED SCHILLER"

A Nazi Discovery—And Dilemma

The Goethe Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at Weimar last month but, contrary to expectation, no members of the German Cabinet were present. One, at least, of them had been expected—namely, Herr Rust, the Minister of Education. The reason why he cancelled his visit is as follows (writes a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.")

The more radical National Socialist do not approve of Goethe. He was, in the first place, a Freemason, which, in the new Germany, is almost as bad as being a Jew. In the second place he showed a lack of patriotic fervour in the wars of liberation and tried to dissuade his son from joining the German armies to fight against Napoleon. To these charges—which are true—the National Socialists have added a third—that Goethe poisoned his friend, the poet and dramatist Friedrich Schiller, because he was jealous of his achievements.

Goethe, according to the more radical National Socialists, was just the sort of man the Weimar Republic would have honoured, but the Third Realm would only dishonour itself by honouring him. It was representations to this effect that dissuaded Herr Rust from going to Weimar.

The Goethe Society have held a private meeting (that lasted for two hours) to decide whether they should clear Goethe of the charge that he was a murderer. Their decision has not been made public.

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New Wonder Fibre Discovered : Ramie Threatens To Bring About Revolution In Textile Industry

Ramie is a new fibre discovered in America.
It is stronger, cheaper and more durable than cotton.
This new fibre threatens to oust cotton from the textile industry. Mr. Chamanlal gives interesting details about Ramie and appeals to Indian scientists and industrialists to devote their attention to the revolution in textiles that the development of this fibre is sure to bring.

(BY CHAMAN LAL)

When I was in the United States of America this summer, I was asked by Mr. Chawre, a talented Indian Engineer in the Ford Motor Works, and another Indian scientist. Mr. Gobind Behari Lal, Science Editor of the Hearst papers, if Indian Textile magnates were aware of the discovery of "World's Wonder Fibre" i.e. Ramie as the best and most durable fibre, which would soon bring a revdlution in the textile market and any country that develops the Ramie industry first will naturally lead in the coming textile revolution.

I became much interested in the new discovery, especially because a Punjabi friend in Hollywood told me that Ramie was grown in abundance in the Punjab and that Punjab was the fittest place to start this new industry in India.

I devoted a considerable time during my three months' stay in the United States to secure details of the new industry and I felt it my duty to present the same for the consideration of my countrymen and especially Mahatma Gandhi, since Ramie threatens to oust cotton from the world market and will naturally result in more unemployment in countries that produce cotton.

CHEAPER THAN COTTON.

For about half the cost of cotton, looking better and wearing several times as long, men's shirts, socks, sport and summer clothes, women's clothing in variety, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, shoe strings, and many other articles of clothing of household utility can be made of Ramie. Articles made from Ramie wear so long that it is years before the customer comes back for more which would be unthinkable from the stand-point of business and employment.

But a system for production for use, ramie would save an immense amount of human time, effort and expense now consumed in making up for the fast wear-out of things.

WHAT IS RAMIE?

Ramie is the fibre of the stalks of a perennial plant that grows in thick clumps as high as nine feet, more usually about six. The botanical name of the genus is "Bochmaria" and while there are many varieties in cultivation, the species most cultivated are Tenacissima and Nivea.

The Nivea species is being grown with success in California and Southern states of America, but its old world habitant is China, India and Formosa. The other species is grown in Mexico, Jawa, Sumatra and the Maluccas.

For many centuries ramie has been grown in Asia, being processed by difficult and laborious hand methods. Technical difficulties were extreme—the very tough fibre is from 3 inches to 6 feet in length and tends to become hopelessly tangled in processing. This fibre is under a bark, which has to be got rid of and then it is found gummed up with albuminoids, waxes, oils and woody substances.

MODERN METHODS DEVELOPED.

Now a complete chemical and mechanical technique has been worked out after many years of experimenting by an American inventor and chemist.

The use of human hands is almost entirely discarded as in the case of most factory processes today.

While prospecting the scientist noted the fibre in Yucca plants, which led to his study of ramie.

When a wagon which would run over a rain—soaked Yucca stalk, crushing it, more rain and the sunshine would expose the mass fibre, which was found to make excellent rope. Here he got his inspiration for future experiments.

WHERE TO GROW RAMIE.

Ramie can be grown almost anywhere, it does not freeze out. One planting is sufficient to last for many years. It has practically no insect enemies. While snails eat the leaves, they do not bother the stalks. 1,200 pounds per acre a year of cleaned fibre may be grown, although a yield of 3,000 pounds of cleaned fibre is also reported.

The average yield is two to six times than that of cotton in America.

The cost of growing and cutting figures around Rs. 65 per acre in America.

About 1,000 acres would be required for one factory.

Planting is by seeds, roots or suckers. A sandy loam, with plenty of moisture, but no stagnant water, is best.

A FEW FIGURES.

Ramie is about eight times as strong as cotton and it is stronger yet when wet, this accounts for a story that a ramie made towel after 200 trips to the laundry looks almost new.

Compared with other fibres which go into the standard textiles of the world, the relative strength of ramie is as follows:

Ramie	100
Hemp	37
Flax	36
Silk	13
Cotton	12

USES OF RAMIE.

Ramie is thus the strongest known fibre in the world. So strong that a fair sized thread will cut to a man's hand, before he can break it. On account of its lustre it blends with silk, giving silk goods greater strength.

It can be worked up in wool machines or cotton machines. It is valuable to blend with wool, giving strength. Because it does not stretch or shrink it is valuable for braids, linings, clothing and underclothing, shoes strings, thread and twine.

HEAVY PROFITS MADE.

Ramie made into a rough cloth at 11 cents (5 annas) per yard has been sold in stores for "Art Linen" and other trade names as high as 4.50 (Rs. 12) per yard. It is used for curtains and drapes.

Even plushes and excellent dress goods can be made from ramie. It takes the same dyes as cotton, being pure cellulose. For cushions and mattresses, it is more elastic and resellent than cotton, and resists moisture. There is nothing about it to rot. Being a pure material, it is excellent for insulation purposes.

For surgical purposes it is desirable because of its absorbant qualities and freedom from germ feeding materials.

BOND PAPER TOO.

Waste from textile processes makes the strongest kind of bond paper. It will be useful for paper money, documents, maps and field notes. The fibre makes up about 20 per cent. of the stalks. The bark and pith can be made into pulp paper.

The bark removing machine which does the work of 100 persons requires only two men to operate. The waste is called "shieve" and is used for paper stock.

DANGER TO COTTON.

It is clear from the above details that ramie threatens to ruin the financial end of the cotton business. It can be produced much more cheaply than cotton and will last eight times as long. It will bite into the rayon business, as ramie has lustre resembling rayon and far superior strength and wearing qualities. It will cut into the wooden and silk business. It will affect the paper pulp business. It will hit the banks that finance these business, especially cotton; and may close many.

APPEAL TO INDUSTRIALISTS.

It is stated that the United States Government has expressed inability to introduce ramie through co-operative societies, since it is against the cotton interests who hold great influence in the U. S. Congress. But ramie is nevertheless becoming popular and the American scientists and industrialists both agree that ramie will supplant cotton almost entirely.

Let Sir P. C. Ray, other Indian scientists and textile magnates devote their attention to the "Textile Revolution" that Ramie threatens to bring. I shall be glad to secure further useful details about ramie if any industrialist shows genuine interest in the subject.

ALCOHOL AS MOTOR FUEL

Italian Corporation's Plans

The beet and sugar corporation has submitted a new plan to the Central Corporative Committee to increase the production of alcohol suitable for use in motor fuels. According to the Corporation's plan, production would be increased to 26,500,000 gallons within four years. The plan also proposes that it shall be made obligatory for producers and importers of motor fuels to use sufficient alcohol mixed with gasoline to absorb the increased production.

Amstel Beer

Fills You with

NEW VITALITY

YOU FEEL

FRESH

AND

VIGOROUS

Sole Agents:—

INDIA INTERNATIONAL Co.,

Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

NEGLECTED COUGH MAY LEAD TO TUBERCULOSIS.

SIROLIN 'ROCHE'

kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

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MARGOSUL
Of all Soaps Neem Soaps are the best — But of all Neem Soaps the
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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some times I happen to look through my window, and I find a poor woman playing with her child, down there on the foot-path of the road.

The woman has dirty clothes on, and so also the child is not quite clean. But she is seen smiling always, and I find the child ever happy, too.

This gives me great pleasure indeed, and very often I simply cannot turn my eyes. . . . . I go on locking, looking at the smiling mother and the happy child.

Now he plays, and again he runs into the mother's lap. The poor mother caresses him: He is her only joy, and perhaps the greatest joy.

So, you see, whether a mother is poor or rich——she is a mother, and her love for the child is just the same. She is pleased if the child is happy.

Sisters Padma and Lalita have recently joined the Balkan-ji-Bari. They seem to be very enthusiastic and take part in almost every competition held through this Corner. Sis. Padma is a good violinist and has promised to sing together with Sis. Lalitha whenever the Children's Association wants them to do so. Well, we hope to avail of the offer some day, sure!

At moments, I feel we could make all the world smiling, cheerful and happy. Shall I tell you my recipe for this?

We desire to see all people looking happy, with a smile on their lips, whenever and wherever they move about. It makes you feel happy too.

I suggest that this is an easy thing to do and to see. Let us teach children from their very young days always to keep smiling.

It is merely a thing of habit. Once a child gets accustomed to smiling, he will never fret, he willl never frown. He will be ever jolly, ever cheerful.

Even when a child cries, you just smile at him, and the child will automatically smile. Do it—you will see for yourself that what I am saying is true.

* * * *

FOUR FINGERS AND A THUMB

A small machine, but grand

Is the human being's hand,
Four little fingers and a thumb,

CHORUS:

Four fingers and a thumb,
They can make the "yellow boys" come,
Play the grand piano with a rum-tum-tum,
Build a mighty city or a Jew's harp strum,
Show your affection for a chum,
Make a man speak when he's dumb,
There's nothing in this world so handy,
As four fingers and a thumb!

* * * *

A "SERIOUS" GAME

I wonder if you know this game. Althopgh it is called, "You Mustn't Laugh," I expect you will laugh. The players sit in a line, and the first one gets up and starts to hop across the room and back again. As soon as he starts, the next player gets up and does his best to make the other one laugh by saying comical things or doing comical tricks.

The player who is hopping must try not to laugh. If he laughs, he is out of the game. Now the No. 2 player (who tried to make the other laugh) has to do the hopping, and No. 3 player tries to make him laugh. As each player laughs, he is out of the game.

OUR CHILDREN: THEIR EDUCATION

(By Dr. B. M. Kothary.)

Poor little things! how sadly are they neglected? The problem of the children's education has ever been regarded so insignificant, so trifling, so simple that it never aroused a serious consideration—not even a passing sentiment. To provide for efficient health, healthy recreation, proper environment to secure a good start in life are matters beyond the common ken. How few people seem to realize that it is in young child—with no established habits, in young child where the clay is still so soft, so plastic, so pliant, so impressionable that human efforts can work wonders—either to build up the inherited potentialities or to destroy them; to play the magnificent possibilities to success or to suppress them.

It is truism to say that it is one of the very fundamental facts in psychology that each man represents how he was trained during the childhood. The primary needs of all human beings are, as a matter of fact the same; the difference in personality arises from individual to individual because of the difference in the manner these needs are satisfied. It is the different expression that creates the individual characteristics. And this so emphatically indicates the need of proper, scientific and psychologically-governed system of child-training in order that he may be turned into the world with the attributes of a man.

We can very easily discern how each pattern of man is being moulded into one particular cast

We have always compared this world to "Gulistan"—a Rose-Garden. And Children are certainly the best Roses to be found in this world-garden. Here you see them bright and happy as real live Flowers. . . . . This picture appears in three colours as a frontispiece in our annual number of "Gulistan," the official Sindhi organ of Balkanji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association: Very beautiful, you will agree?

through the vital stage of childhood. To illustrate it is, indeed, easy enough; say, a child learns during his childhood that it pays him to cry for the fulfilment of his desires. The doting parents who pet and kiss a child whenever he cries, make a good deal of fuss over it, and try to propitiate him at all costs, inculcate in him an attitude of 'beggarliness' which drives him all through his life to cry or beg for anything and everything instinctively, instead of ever demanding or deserving. This is one group of people, who are always passive in life—submissive, acquiescing, and yielding.

Another child who finds that his cry is not heeded to, learns that it pays him to smile to win favours or to get his things done: he makes a different man. Some parents who praise and admire their child in his presence and make much of him, create in him the spirit of showing-off: boastful, proud, and arrogant.

Then there are the resigned, shy, bashful people; groups of the daring or the cowardly; nervous or calm; with patience, fortitude and perseverance or anxious, diffident and losing heart at the hlightest of reverses—all these are characteristics picked up from the incidents of the childhood.

To bring up a child is indeed much more difficult than to tend a plant, manage a horse or command an army. If the foolish parents play upon the fear-instinct of a child in order to make him submissive, meek and docile and extraordinarily obedient in order to round off the child's innocent haughtiness or to curb his independent demands and freedom of action, then that child will probably grow up with fear overshadowing his whole nature. A tyrannical father will always produce a rebellious son who will never sympathise or respect the sentiments of his father or conform to his wishes.

The various nervous compexes, neuroses or obsessions—that we come across so commonly among the inteiligent people—have been implanted into their system through faulty handling, when they were children. If the parents continue to dub a child 'dulIard, foolish or naughty', it is quite possible that it may take root in the child's mind and blacken and distort his mental life hereafter. The diffidence of many a man has been forced into his personality through repeated and continuous underestimation of his capabilities, talents or prowess; and indeed many a failure can be attributed to such obsessions.

Curiosity and imitation are the watchwords in the child-training, for it is through imitation that the child 'picks up,' and curiosity provides the necessary stimulus. Every movement of the child has to be studied, observed and corrected, if necessary,—in order that useful habits may be formed. The nursery tales he reads, the pictures that he visits, the game that he plays, and the persons that he asso-

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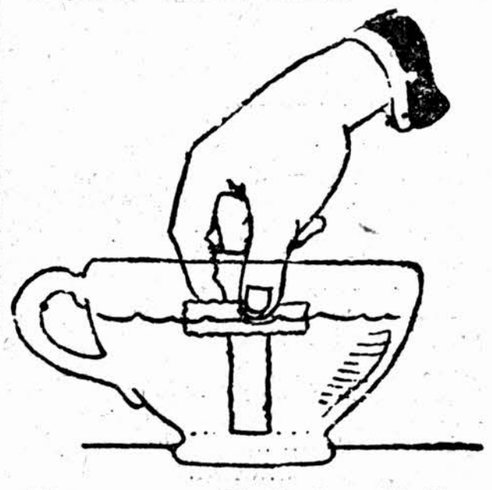
FLOATING SUGAR

The performer takes a lump of sugar and sets it very carefully on the surface of a cup of milk, tea or coffee.



The sugar will float until it has melted slightly, after which it will sink.

Here's the secret: Set a lump of sugar on end in the cup, which will be invisible in the milk. The other lump is set on the first one, and will appear to float.

ciates with, are all problems that need scientific guidance.

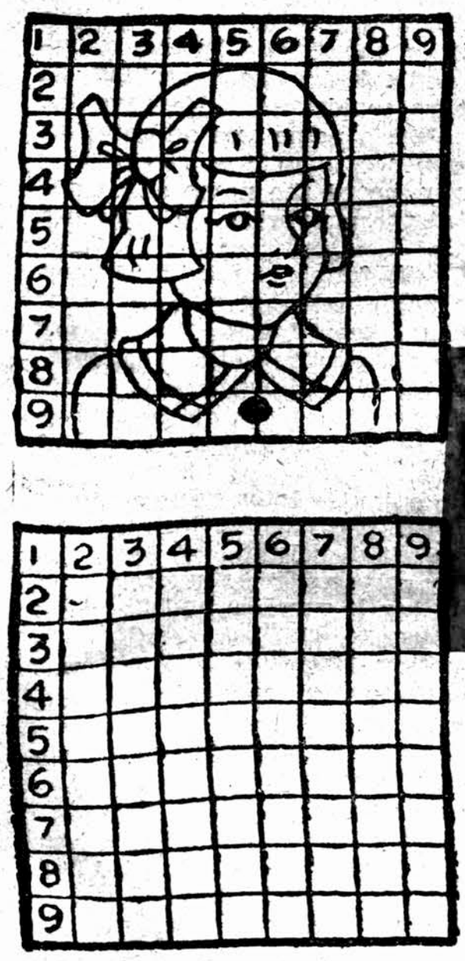
If only people could realise that child-training needs more guidance, expenditure and serious attention than the so-called University-education, half the troubles of our times will be over. Emancipation of humanity will not be far off, and the peace-mentality so keenly sought will come of its own accord without all this political agitation and expensive propaganda.

GREAT THOUGHTS.

(Sent by Sis Jaswati Ramchandra)

Bad company is loss, and good company is gain. In company with the wind the dust flies heavenwards; if it joins water, it becomes mud and sinks. According to the character of the house in which a parrot or 'maina' is trained, it learns either to repeat the name of God or to give abuse.

Do not enumerate the faults and defects of the bad and the virtues of the good, both are boundless and unfathomable ocean. Occasionally virtue is



To make a duplicate picture of the girl, have your lines cut the squares just as they do in the original sketch.

reckoned as vice, improperly from want of discrimination. For God has created both, but it is the wise men who distinguish one from the other.

Books are the masters who instruct without rods and ferules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you.

Every one is pleased with his own rhymes, whether they be pungent or insipir; but those who praise another's voice are good men, of whom there are a few in the world; there are many enough like the rivers, which on getting a rainfall swell out a flood of their own, but barely one like the generous ocean, which swells on beholding the fullness of the moon.

The world is like a looking glass; if you smile, it smiles; if you frown, it frowns back. If you look at it through a red glass, all seems red and rosy; if through blue, all blue; if through a smoked one, all dull and dingy.

STAR OF THE ROCK-POOL.

(By Oliver C. Pike, F.Z.S.)

The star-fish is known to fishermen as "five-fingers." If you examine a dead specimen you will see that it has five flat arms radiating from a central body. Dead, it is not an attractive object, but in life it is full of energy and fights for nearly all its meals. Five-fingers is fond of shell-fish, especially the oyster, and it can lever the two shells apart.

If we could follow one along the sea bottom, we should see how cunningly it moves in search of its prey, but the oyster is quick. Although the enemy may move stealthily the oyster has closed its shell with a sharp snap on its approach. This does not deter the star-fish, for it now deliberately stands over the oyster, and from its body appear small tubes or suckers, provided with powerful hydraulic power. It fixes these upon the upper shell, then, bunching its five fingers to a point, it fastens these on the lower shell, and there ensues a battle of strength.

The suckers are pulling upwards while the fingers or arms push downwards, and after a time the oyster has to give in, and the shell slowly opens. At last it gives way altogether, and the star-fish has a meal. It appears to have no mouth large enough to devour its prey, but it brings its stomach outside its body and the food is digested.

The star-fish will treat other shell-fish in a similar way; sometimes in the small crystal pools of sea-water left between the rocks at low tide we see a star-fish bunched up. If we turn it over we see that it is in the act of trying patiently to force open [illegible] beneath it.

[illegible] species is [illegible] the shell [illegible] sucker [illegible] can be caught in [illegible] the creature [illegible] arms off [illegible] in their place.

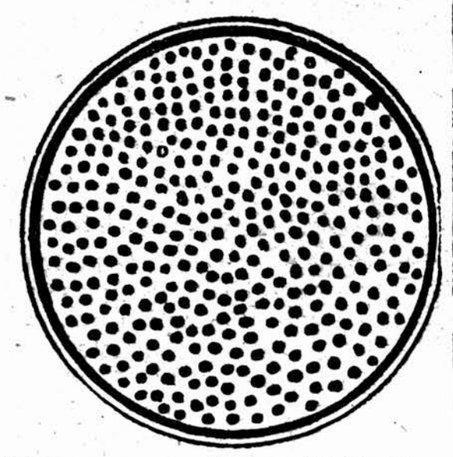
Crabs and other larger fish prey upon the brittle-star, and often grip it by one of its arms, but before the crab realizes that it has lost its prey, the severed limb is in its clutch, and the star-fish is getting away while the enemy is devouring the small piece left behind.

Our common lizard can do the same with its tail. I have watched one discard its appendage, and while this is wriggling on the ground the lizard escapes.

At this time of the year rock pools on the shore are alive with life; we see the beautiful anemones, sometimes called the flowers of the sea. These are really animals, and a little patience will show us how they feed. They remain almost motionless, fixed to the rocks, and wait until some small creature comes within reach of their tentacles. The instant this occurs the arms close in, and what looked like a wonderful open flower has now closed, with the food inside.

—Tit Bits.

FRIZE COMPETITION



How many spots are there in this circle? For the four correct or nearest to correct solutions sent with name, age, and address on a post card, and written in the neatest handwriting, there will be two prizes for boys and two for girls.

Members, Companions and Associates studying upto Matric should please quote their numbers of enrolment in the Associations. Other boys and girls studying upto Matriculation must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Children of the same household, neighbourhood or class can send their entries all together in one cover.

EXCITING INDEED.

(By Nancy Doyle.)

I was in the street one day when it started to rain. I put my umbrella up, but in doing so the point got under a policeman's helmet and tipped it up. I was scared and ran away, but the policeman only laughed.

On another occasion, we were travelling by car from Bandra to Borivli, when my brother said he smelled smoke. Looking out through the window at the back we were startled to see flames leaping up behind us.

In answer to our shouts my father stopped the car and we hurriedly pushed at the doors to get out. At first they were stuck, but at last we got them open and tumbled out on to the road.

The back of the car was afire, caused, we found out afterwards, by the fusing of the wire to the back lamp. My father and brother worked hard with extinguishers and finally they got the flames out without much damage being done.

At last we got back into the [illegible] found my shoe

---

1. Honey is the [illegible] wery juice. A bee collects one pound of honey from six thousand flowers.

2. When a lion goes without any prey, he will not rest until he has searched for it in twenty-four miles.

3. There are some negroes in Africa who can take out their tongues as far as eight inches.

4. The man of the shortest stature is one German, named. Major Mite. He is twenty inches in height and twenty-five pounds in weight.

5. The man of the longest stature is an Egyptian. He is nine feet tall now; but three years back he was only six feet.

6. If a man moves his legs proportionately as fast as an ant he can walk 80 miles an hour.

7. Violet colour brings flesh in the body.

8. In the face of a man, it is only the nose which is not affected by the old age.

9. The botanists have arrived at the conclusion that at present there are 793 different varieties of roses.

10. The magnetic compass of the Chinese shows South instead of North.

THE WONDERFUL TELEGRAPH

(By Bro. H. A. Khan).

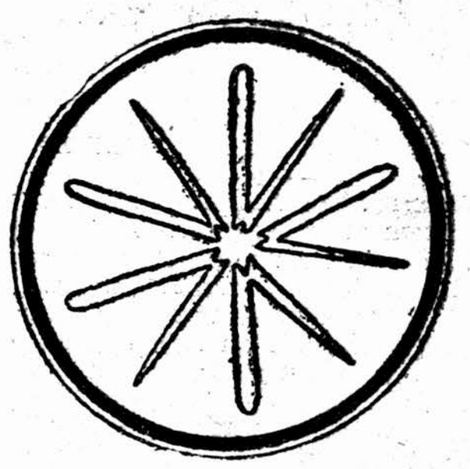
There was once a farmer whose son was a soldier in the French Army in Algiers. The son wrote a letter to his father asking him to send him a pair of new boots. The farmer purchased a strong pair but did not know how to send them, so he consulted one of his friends who was rather a witty man. He replied, "Send them by telegraph."

"But that will cost me a good deal of money," said the farmer.

"Not at all," replied his friend, "You have only to hang the pair on the telegraph wires, and they will reach Algiers by themselves."

The farmer actually did as he was advised. A beggar, meanwhile, had been witnessing all this. When the farmer was gone, the

Toothpicks Magic



Here is a magic for you to enjoy. Bend five toothpicks in the middle. Place them in the positions shown in the following sketch. Then put a drop of water on the bent part of each toothpick. . . ..

All of a sudden they will begin to move! And, gradually, the ends will come together to form a five-point star, as shown below.

[illegible] took out [illegible] boots [illegible] and [illegible] up his [illegible] the [illegible] formed [illegible] an hour [illegible] the [illegible] really [illegible] to his [illegible] the found [illegible] pair [illegible] place.

only [illegible] a new [illegible] my son but has also [illegible] his old boots without any costs.

WANT TO JOIN?

Meetings of children at Khar are held regularly on all Sundays at the Laxmi Nagar pavillion from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. under the able guidance of Shrimati Urmila Mehta, Shrimati Shantila Desai, Syt. M. J. Parmar and Syt. Krishna Menon.

Children residing there and in the neighbouring suburbs will do good to join the Khar Branch and attend these meetings regularly. There they play games, hear stories, sing songs and make merry: All this is bound to make them very happy.

Although children in the other parts of Bombay and as a matter of fact throughout India, where the local branches have not been formed, cannot take any advantage of such meetings, yet they are cordially invited to join the Association, and be enrolled in the great Brotherhood.

Boys and girls under 12 years can become Members and those between 12 and 16 can join as Companions. Elders wishing to be helpful to the Association can also join. . . The fees for the enrolment are very nominal, and they are to be paid once for all.

For full particulars and the application form please write to us enclosing nine pies stamps only for the postage and intimating us of your age. Kindly address all your communications in connection with the Children's Corner of the Association directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

News From Far & Near

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES

Japan which has demanded the abolition of secret societies in China, now realises that the task is impossible. Every city, town and village has its secret orders which rule will an iron fist, and some are organised on a national scale.

In Tientsin the most powerful organisation is the "Tsai Pang," whose operations include drug-smuggling and professional assassination It also sells protection to ric hChinese.

DISAPPOINTED BRIDE TURNS INTO GHOST

Extracrdinary crowd scenes have been witnessed outside St. Peter's Church at South Shields, following reports of an apparition, and polict have had to be called to clear the street.

The Vicar, the Rev. G. H. Ashworth, redisules the whole idea of a ghost.

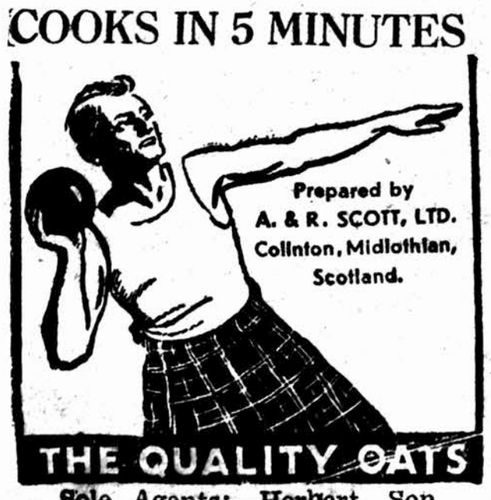
Apparently the reputed ghost is of a young bride who was disappointed at the altar. The bridegroom failed to appear, and the girl died of a broken heart.

At midnight the ghost of the bride is supposed ta walk from her grave to the doorway of the church.

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES



Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BOY "AMBASSADOR" FROM U. S. A.

Ten-year-old John Thomas Kennedy, the American boy "ambassador," arrived in Dublin last month on a mission of goodwill to Ireland. He was dressed in the khaki uniform of an American army officer. He won the ambassadorship in competition with about 1,300 boys in Brooklyn. He was received in Dublin by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alfred Byrne) and his son Seumas, who presented him with an address of welcome.

DANCE BANDS PROVIDE CHURCH MUSIC.

The Bishop of Bradford (Dr. A.W.F. Blunt), who is president of the Actors' Church Union, paid a visit to Blackpool shows and entertainments and met the stars of several shows. When he preached at the church of St. Stephen-on-the-Cliff at the annual church and stage service many people had to be turned away.

Music was provided by the joint bands of Bertini and Larry Brennan.

Dr. Blunt in his address said that he was proud to be the president of the Actors' Church Union. "There is no incongruity between the worship of God and the amusement which the stage produces," he said. "I do not think the hours I spend in a theatre are among the ill-spent hours of my life."

SELF-HELP CLUB.

Another club has been added to the enormous number now in existence. Birmingham boasts the first "80 per cent. club," which demands only one qualification for membership, that of physical disability, such as the loss of a leg, an arm or a finger. The slogan is " Do not grouse; laugh it off. Enjoy life to the full. it's short."

The founder is Mr. Cecil J. C. Hawker, of Edington, who has induced a number of M.P.'s to take an interest in his venture. He has found that when disabled men meet they exchange ideas which are likely to be of mutual help; ways of overcoming their disabilities, for instance. Mr. Hawker intends to found a movement to start a number of similar clubs throughout Britain.

MARRIED "MAN" IN JUVENILE COURT

English Boy's 'Home Of His Own' At 16

Deptford Juvenile Court had before it last month a married "man" of sixteen. He was accompanied by the girl he married four months ago, and was charged with stealing a bicycle and two sums of money from e'ectric light meters.

The boy stated that he was earning £1 2s. a week as a cinema attendant, and was paying 8s. 6d. a week in rent. He and his wife had a home of their own. The girl said that her parents were helping her.

The Magistrate (Mr. W. H. Brodrick): We cannot send the youth to Borstal, as we are not empowered to do so from this court, and I do not think it would be a wise move to send a married man away. I think it would be best to get Captain Thornton (the probation officer) to keep a friendly eye on the boy and assist him to get a better job.

To the boy he said: You have fresh responsibilities now and you must pull yourself together.

Captain Thornton: I think he will respond, sir.

KILLED BY CURE

Myles Burke, of Massachusetts, had been tlod that he could cure himself by drinking or inhaling petrol fumes. He filled a bucket with petrol and went out into the field near his home. Some hours later he was found drowned with his head in the bucket, and both hands still clutched on the rim. He had apparently been overcome by the fumes in his strange experiment.

KING OF CEYLON'S GUN

One of the most beautiful pieces of early Sirhalese craftmanship in existence has been purchased in London and will shortly be returned to Ceylon, says "The Times." It is a hand-gun which in 1885 was in the armoury of Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha, the deposed King of Ceylon, and was brought over to England by Sir John D'Oyly, who in turn passed it on to his descendants. It has now been purcased for his Government by Dr. Paul Pieris, the Seylon Trade Commissioner in England. Some 4ft. long, it is encrusted with finely chased gold and precious stones. The gun is now on View at Ceylon House, Aldwych

FILM "HORROR" IN DREAM LIFE

For "them as like 'em" horror films have real entertainment value. But impressionable people should avo'd the macabre on the screen.

Such a one is the fifteen-years-old Southsea girl who saw a real "hair-raiser" tne other night.

She went to bed and dreamed. She sprang out of bed terrified, opened the bedroom window and jumped on to the roof of the scullery.

Thinking she was pursued by a mummy which had come to life, the girl broke the glass of a skylight and was found by a neighbour.

The girl was in a p'tiable state. Her hands were bleeding. Some time clapsed before she was in a fit condition to go back to bed.—"The People."

SAVES PETS AT 72.

In order to save two canaries in a room outside which a wood-wool fire broke out in Bethnal Green, a seventy-two-year-old woman, Mrs. Mary Ern, hurried upstairs, broke open the lock, and by holding a blanket against a window kept out the flames and the smoke. Mrs. Ern, who suffers from a weak heart, collapsed when danger no longer threatened the birds.

WHEN "DEAD MAN" VOTED

Scrutineer Who Was Outwitted Collapses

The following story appearing in the Canadian Journal, the "Calgary Daily Herald" will be read with interest:—

This is said to be the day's best election story.

A man walked into a polling booth on the North Hill this morning and asked to be sworn in so that he could vote. He gave the poll clark a name and address, but a scruitneer who was standing nearby, heard the name and glanced at the man with a puzzled look.

"That's funny," he said, "I know that name well and I know that man has been deal for two years."

The prospective voter was challenged and without warning he suddenly dashed out of the polling booth with a scrutineer in close pursuit.

Ten minutes later the scrutineer returned, badly out of breadth and somewhat dishelled.

"He got away," he panted, "but one thing is sure. So and So won't vote here to-day."

Another poll clerk who was standing nearby suddenly became attentive.

"What name did you say?" he asked the scrutineer.

The name of the dead man was repeated. "That's funny," said the poll clerk. "That man recorded his vote here just two minutes ago.

The scrutineer collapsed.

THE ASTHMATIC ATTACK

you must not neglect to treat in time, unless you wish to invite further complications—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Consumption, Pleurisy, Anaemias, and what not—all combined to undermine your health and hasten the end. With many, Asthma is a chronic complaint often made more chronic and sometimes worse by seeking immediate relief through patent medicines, injections, fumes, etc.

You have to try a Rational remedy always which combats Asthma specifically which does not treat the symptoms but attaches the root cause and assures a cure. Such is

DR. PUROHIT'S SHWASHARI

Its curative work starts from the very first dose. It liquifies phlegm and clears the tubes by removing it; makes breathing easy, improves digestion, gives sound sleep and regulates bowels.

Available at all chemists and general stores in Blue and Red packing in 3, 6, and 12 oz. bottles. (Larger the cheaper).

12 oz. Hospital size for Physician's use.

Red Packing

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HOW NATIONS ARE BUILT

of the Japanese youth has not yet attained the Western standard, but that there is every reason to believe that it will develop further. In this connection it may be pointed out that the physical condition of the second generation of Japanese residents in the United States is about half way between the Japanese and American standards, indicating that the change in living conditions has a very important bearing on the development of physical condition.

According to an investigation made by the Ministry of Education, the average American-born Japanese boy at the age of 7 years is taller than the average boy of the same age in this country by 1.88397 inches. From this age on, the American-born Japanese boy is taller than the average Japanese boy at home, but the difference is not very great up to 13 years. At the age of 14 years, the former is taller than the latter by 5.1181 inches. This difference is reduced to 2.3622 and 1.5748 inches when they become 15 and 16 years old, respectively. The difference is much greater in the case of girls, the average American-born Japanese girl being taller by 2.5984 inches at the age of 7 years. The tendency is much the same with that of boys, but when they attain the age of 15, the American-born Japanese girl gets ahead of her sister in Japan by 6.1023 inches and the following year by 5.2867 inches.

Many factors are pointed out as responsible for the remarkable

(Continued from page 11.)

physical development of Japanese youth. One of the most important is the fact that it has become increasingly necessary for younger people to sit on chairs instead of squatting on the floor. They acquire the habit of sitting on chairs at school and in offices after they complete their education. This makes it more and more difficult and uncomfortable for them to sit squarely on their feet. The only time they sit on the floor in such a manner under ordinary circumstances nowadays is, perhaps, when they eat their meals.

Kimono Being Discarded

Most parents no longer require their children to sit on the floor in the traditional polite manner. A greater proportion of students remain in their school uniforms of foreign style when they return from school, discarding the former custom of wearing kimono. This makes it all the more difficult for them to sit on the floor. Young parents who were brought up under similar circumstances feel the same. From such a consideration, many families in cities and suburbs which can afford to have their own houses either have them built in foreign style or a foreign style section built on the Japanese house. Under the circumstances, chairs have been finding their way rapidly into the Japanese household until it has become difficult to find a family above the middle class in a large city which has no chairs in the house. The Japanese people have become more and more convinced that the habit of sitting on the floor is an abuse of legs, impairing their proper development.

Better Foods

Another important factor is that the Japanese people are eating better with the rise in their standard of living. Until about 30 years ago such nourishing food such as eggs and milk, for instance, were still regarded as suitable only for weak and sick persons. Baked sweet potatoes were regarded as delicious and relished daily at tea time. They were usually the outstanding delicacy at students' sprees. Baked sweet potatoes shops were found everywhere in Tokyo in those days, but it has become difficult to find one in the heart of the city now for people have learned to eat better and more nourishing food. The food which constituted the daily meals in those days was also plain and simple and lacked in variety. Such dishes as oyako-donburi, tempura, sukiyaki, rice curry and variety of other food which are now relished daily were luxuries to the people of former days.

Sports Another Cause

The popularity of sports is cited as another contributing factor. It is true that judo, fencing, wrestling and field and track games have always been practised, but their popularity has never been so widespread as during the past decade or two.

With the rise in the standard of living and extension of the outlook of the people, the scope of their activity has been vastly extended. The Japanese no longer can afford to sit and wait for an opportunity in life to come or for customers to patronize their establishments. This is particularly true in the city where competition is keen and efforts to boost business count for everything. To this increased activity in the city is attributed the greater physical development of urban young men and women.

Girls Beat Boys

The fact that girls have been gaining in their weight and stature at a greater rate than boys is attributed to many time honoured traditions which kept them from the modern way of living. They had been bound by the old feudal idea of womanhood and womanly gracefulness, and such a thing as participating in sports vigorous physical exercise and working in offices were more or less scandalous to until about the middle of the Taisho era (1912-1926).

Arthur: "So your new job makes you independent?"

Albert: Absolutely. I get here any time I want before eight, and leave just when I please after five."

Jap Girl Who Ran A Paper At Twenty

A Japanese girl, Miss Michi Oka, who owned her own newspaper in America and was both editor and publisher of it while still in her early 20s has become the new secretary of the International Young Women's and Children's Society, a cultural organization, in Tokyo.

Although she has been in Japan only since May, Miss Oka has long been identified with the second generation group of Japanese of which she is a member, both here and in America.

When she competed a major in political science and was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley, she turned thumbs down on the usual fields. Instead she founded the "Progressive Youth," a weekly published in English for the second generation Japanese in America.

A PROGRESSIBE PAPER.

Her aim was to give them a medium for the expression of their thoughts and interests and through which they might define and mould their opinions. Her paper was progressive in fact as well as in name and her editorials provoked thought. As she hoped, young Japanese in California wrote articles and letters to her paper, expressing pertinent ideas. Her paper enjoyed "being talked about."

But still the ambitions of Miss Oka were not satisfied. She made a survey of the second generation group and found that their average age was 15—too young for the meaty paper she gave them. She decided, promptly, that she would wait until she could reach the majority of possible readers and the circulation of her paper could reach its saturation point. Besides she found that the advertising department, which was herself, took too much of her time; she preferred to give all her time to the editorial department. She is still playing with the idea of resuming her paper sometime for she considers it is a sound proposition.

TURNS A REPORTER.

After she discontinued her own newspaper, she became a reporter on the "New World Daily News," published in Japanese.

Her most thrilling experience was covering a murder. She was the first reporter on the spot after the killing—it had happened in her own neighbourhood. The number of police and the excited crowd around the building, a pool hall, drew her there although she didn't know what had happened. She was told she couldn't go in, but characteristically, she went in. The police would tell her nothing but they suggested she ask the two girls who worked in the poolroom. Their horrified faces were riveted on a corner where Miss Oka saw a mutilated body

It took her only a few minutes to get the facts and then she sped to her office but as the murdered man was a Filipino, her paper wasn't interested in the story and what she has expected would be flashed across the paper in headlines was told is only three or four lines down at the bottom of the page. Disheartening it was. Sometime after that, Miss Oka resigned.

The secretaryship of the Tokyo society is a new chapter in her adventures. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Oka of San Francisco in which city she was born and reared.

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Quinine AND Malaria

Quinine has been looked upon as a remedy par excellence in the treatment of all types of Malarial Fevers, both by the laity and by the Medical Profession.

The staunchest admirers of this drug cannot however deny the fact that the administration of this drug often gives rise to certain disagreeable symptoms, e.g. dizziness, noises in the ear, painful micturition, menorrhagia, abortion, etc. and that in these days of advanced Medical Science, something better and superior must be invented to take the place of Quinine.

Efforts have been made by eminent authorities with this object in view and the markets are flooded with numerous costly preparations put forward by various manufacturers, but none is found to be without its after-effects, and Malaria in all its forms remains unbeaten, unabated and ever virulent.

In this connection one important fact that one cannot afford to forget is, that most of the preparations that are available in the Indian Market are said to have been prepared after extensive and diligent trials based upon European climate and constitutions, and then thrust upon this country as approved Scientific Remedies, while Indian climate and constitutions are in comparison entirely different and as a matter of fact they do not give the desired results.

In this relation we point to the valued opinion given by the following Medical Authorities, published in the Report of the Drug Enquiry Committee, 1930-31, appointed by the Government of India:—

Sir Nasarwanji Choksey, Kt., C.I.E., Bombay, Capt. P. De, B.Sc., M. E. M. R. C. P. E., Calcutta. The Principal, Medical College, Madras. The Principal, Carmichael Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta. The Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Vizagapatam. The Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. The Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica, Seth Govardhandas Sundardas Medical College, Bombay. The Lecturer of Pharmacology, Robertson Medical School, Nagpur. The Head of the Department of Pharmacology, Lucknow University, Lucknow. The Medical Association, Benares. The Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad Deccan. Dr. M. R. Samey, Ph.D., M.D., Bangalore. Dr. Phani Bhusan Mukerji, B.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.S., Lecturer in Radiology, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna. Dr. Harihar Ganguly, Deputy Physician, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta. The Honorary Secretary, the Delhi Medical Association.

From the above it will be seen that a great deal of importance is attached to the climatic and other conditions. With due regard to this fact we have great pleasure to announce that we have been successful in securing the aims long sought for by the public in our AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS.

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THE SPACE-RAIDERS

rious people who had been foolhardy enough to stray into the light beam had vanished completely from human ken, had disappeared as though they had been spirited away into thin air!

"God help them!" said Professor Longdon, when he learned of the disappearances. "It is doubtful if they will ever return to this Earth again"

"But why?" cried Kay. "What has happened to them?"

"It is obvious," said the professor, "that the raiders are making a practice of descending the light beam, probably in some sort of small hoverer as we forecasted. These foolish people have been kidnapped, and I do not doubt that they are now on the spaceship up there."

"Dead?"

"In all probability alive but very frightened. They have been plucked off the planet as specimens for examination. These raiders seem to be making a comprehensive survey of life as it exists on Earth."

These were the remarks which later the "Arclight" recorded, with additions. In a statement, Professor Longdon said that he believed the world to be on the verge of mass invasion by beings from a distant planet. If the space-ship returned from whence it came, taking back a successful report, then the world was doomed. It would not be long before death would rain from the skies and all human and animal life here would be wiped out to make way for colonizers who would travel across the void to establish a new civilisation.

He was trying, he said, to look at the situation through the eyes of these other beings. They were curious to see what Earthfolk looked like, they wished to find out how they breathed, spoke, walked; they wished to discover whether the atmosphere of the Earth would support their kind of life, and assess changes in habits, dress, victuals, which might be necessary before such colonization could begin.

Stark fear gripped the civilized world as it read and discussed these remarkable observations. None could deny but that they must approximate to the truth. It might be that at last, because of this visitation, life on Earth hung by a thread.

Religious maniacs ran through city streets, crying that the "end of the world" was at hand. All eyes were turned to England where Professor Longdon and his staff were hurrying to complete the puny machine to combat the raiders. Could Longdon do it in time? Would the raiders return to their own world before any counter-blow could be struck?

Pessimism was rampant. Few believed that the Longdon machine, even if built in time, would be effective against the supercraft and super-weapons of the raiders.

The peril-fraught hours dragged past, and night came again. The Longdon machine was not yet complete, had not been tested in the air. What did this night hold?

Europe waited. But the Light did not come. Instead, it had made a track round the world far south of the Equator. It raced across South Africa, across Argentina, across New Zealand and New South Wales, Australia. During the dark hours it had halted frequently again claiming victims.

It might have been thought that the news of what had happened to curious investigators on Canadian territory would have deterred people from entering the light where it touched ground. But there are always men and women who, hungering for publicity and the pointing finger of Fame, will take risks. Such people had entered the light in Argentina, in New South Wales near Sidney, and in other places on the line of route—and vanished.

(Continued from page 9.)

Marksmen had fired shots into the light beam. Where it halted at Santiago de Chile, somebody tossed a bomb into the monster circular patch of emerald light. But none of these attempts at retaliation had achieved a single victory. The light swept on, as before.

Where the Green Light had flashed across jungles, savages cowered in terror, and, it was whispered, were making human sacrifices to appease "the anger of the gods". Two usually peacable tribes of Canadian Red Indians in the foot-hills country near Calgary had taken the light as a sign that the dominion of the White Man was over, and had broken out of their reservation to attack farms and ranches.

Ships at sea, especially several of the crack ocean-going liners in the north Atlantic and north Pacific, had been subject to illumination by the ray, but apart from the unearthly glow lighting the decks, nothing untoward happened. It seemed they had merely been subject to inspection from above. There were no indications of any presence, visible or invisible, within the beam, according to the messages from the liner radio operators.

A check-up of the past thirty hours revealed that no less than twelve human beings had entered the light never to be seen again.

At last dawn came to Europe—dawn of the day on which the Longdon hoverer was due for completion.

Kay Longdon, arriving at the laboratories at 4 a.m., was in time to see her father faint from fatigue and lack of sleep. Overwork had told on him. Revived, the professor was sent home in charge of Kay and Captan Duke, both of them insisting firmly that the old man needed food and rest before tackling the final construction work. George Anstey, hollow-eyed but dogged, stayed with the job.

At the Longdon home the professor, protesting, picked at a light meal and retired to bed, threatening all manner of dire punishments if he was not called in three hours' time.

Kay and Colin Duke finished breakfast alone.

Colin Duke set down his empty coffee cup, reached out and prisoned one of Kay's hands.

"Kay—I'm still hoping," he said. His voice was vibrant with the longing that surged up within him whenever they were alone together.

Kay smiled at him, a mysterious little smile.

Mystery is woman's supreme asset and greatest charm, and in the fragile game of love-making an atom of it is worth a whole warehouse full of cosmetics. It is pride, not humility, which veils the face of the Eastern woman. Kay did not veil her face, but towards Colin Duke she veiled her feelings, thereby achieving mystery in his eyes.

A little silence fell between them. Then—

"You are so very lively," said Colin, hoarsely.

The grip on her hand was fierce. Kay drew her fingers away, with a sudden movement Her eyes were troubled.

"I—I don't know," she said Impulsively she rose and walked to the window, where the early morning sunlight came streaming through the casement.

For a long moment he stared at her, silhouetted in the golden glow. His pulses were pounding.

"Kay"

She did not reply.

"Kay, dear."

Kay was looking out at the green lawn, the trees, the blue sky. How was she to answer this impetuous lover whom an international crisis had brought into her life? Her love affair had been complicated enough before; now it was doubly complicated, since Colin had come.

Useless to deny his charm. Many women wuld have surrendered themselves to such a man gladly. But when a girl has set her heart on another man.

"I don't know," murmured Kay.

"Ah, but you 'do'—you 'must!" exclaimed Colin. He was behind her now, by her side. "Kay—I'm crazy about you! I'm utterly sincere, my dear, please believe that. It is no passing infatuation. All these hours, all this time we've been working on the hoverer, I've found you somewhere around, pulling my gaze like steel pulls a magnet."

"You—you seem to have got it badly," said Kay, in a whisper.

"So badly," said Colin, "that I can't wait any longer for an answer—I just can't! Ah, Kay."

She had turned towards him. She never knew whether she meant to evade him, to return to the table, or whether she meant to face him and tell him the truth—that she loved George Anstey.

She turned towards him.

"It's amazing to think that only a week ago I did not know", he murmured. "Less than a week And now ....."

Kay knew then, as surely as though he had declared the intention in words, that Colin meant to embrace her, to kiss her.

She ought to put a hand in front of her lips, ought to have escaped before it was too late. Yet somehow she found herself not only content to let him kiss her, but actually wanting to feel the pressure of his lips.

It was something—nothing—enticing—distracting that held her there, passive, then yielding as he gathered her in his arms.

Against her will—then, it seemed to her, willingly she gave him her lips. He kissed her gently, almost reverently, then with growing ardour.

A dream moment. Could this be herself, Kay Longdon, who knew in her heart of hearts that George Anstey was the Only Possible Man? Cross-currents of emotion tugged at her, intoxicating sensations tingled her pulses. She closed her eyes, savouring the charm of the moment ..... telling herself that a kiss was no sin ..... that she would tell him in a minute, that she would explain very gently that she liked him deeply as a friend, but that George came first .....

"Can you tell me—I beg your pardon!"

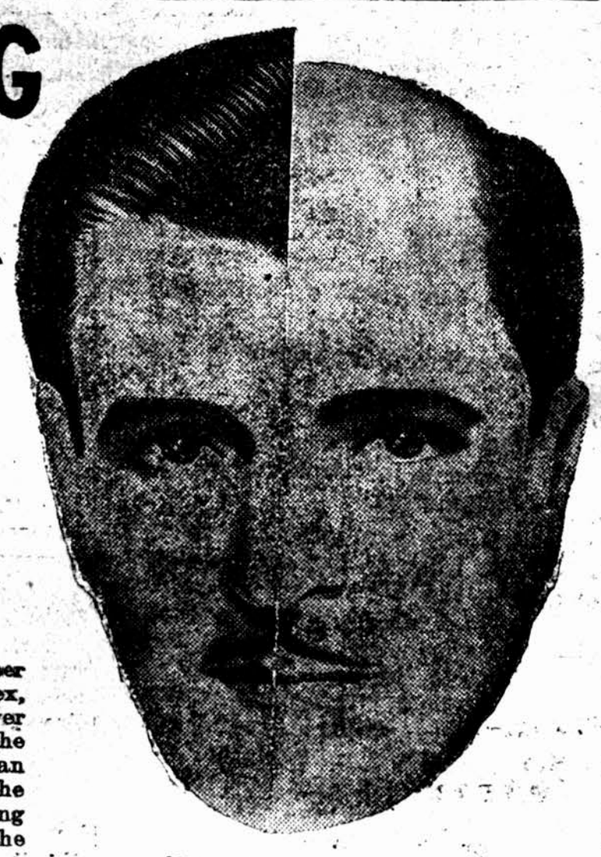
Explosively the voice broke in on them—a voice which came from the doorway.

With a sharp gasp Kay drew her lips away, opened her eyes.

Standing in the doorway, a grimed and haggard figure in overalls, stood George Anstey.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT)

LOSING HAIR



Dr. Moran, the well-known French Dermatologist, affirms without reservation that baldness and early loss of hair can be prevented and hair regrown, because the hair roots (bulbs) remain in a passive (inactive) condition for a number of years and that they can be revitalized and made to produce normal healthy hair by proper care and treatment. Vitex, Worlds' Best Hair Grower prepared according to the indications of Dr. Moran rectifies all disorders of the scalp and hair forming organs by stimulating the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity.

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SILKI-SOFT Shampoo:—Washing the hair with the best of soaps makes the hair brittle and weak. Silki-Soft shampoo thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp removing all dust, scurf and dandruff leaving the hair soft and lustrous like silk. Silki-Soft Rs. 1/6/- per bot.

Stockists wanted in unrepresented towns.

Love And Marriage In Japan

Men Are Spoilt Children, Says A Lady While A Male Thinks They Are Shy

"The average Japanese husband is over-conscious of being the bread-winner and the master of the house," says Mrs. Toyoko Osaka, formerly of the Tokyo Central Broadcasting Station. "He is not content with his wife unless she is his slave, making his bed, pressing his pants, cleaning his room, polishing his shoes and doing other minute things which he can do himself."

A SPOILT CHILD.

"When his wife is sick in bed, the Japanese husband cannot go to his office properly dressed. He is indeed but a spoilt child grown up. He should learn something from the foreign husband who is always so tidy and dresses by himself," she concludes.

ANOTHER VIE"".

Mr. Toshio Nakagawa of the Home Reform Society however asks: "Isn't it a pleasure rather than trouble for a loving wife to take good care of her husband? And if men are spoilt children, isn't the Japanese woman who educates her sons as superiors of her daughters to blame?" He further laments the general lack of intelligence in women and wishes they had little more common sense and scientific knowledge.

The husband who spends the night-time drinking with his friends is vehemently attacked by Mrs. Shigeri Kaneko, a journalist. "The loving wife who is alone in the daytime naturally wishes to have a few hours with her husband and expects nice words from him," she says.

FREE MASONRY OF MALES.

To Mrs. Kaneko's protest, Mr. Shofu Muramatsu, writer, retorts to the effect that women do not understand the free masonry that exists in the male community, and that the Japanese husband is not lacking in kindness, but is rather shy of demonstrating his affection towards his wife

On the other hand, the modern newly-wed husband who is over fond of his wife strike Mrs. Aiko Kawaguchi, the principal of the Koishikawa Girls' School, as undignified. He buys his wife anything she wants, takes her anywhere she likes: he is at the mercy of her will," she expostulates. Kissing and other Western ways of demonstrating affection in which modern couples indulge in seems to be positively shocking to her.

Mrs. Kawaguchi further asserts that in the good old days in which she was married, there was strict etiquette between husband and wife, and the free expression of affection was considered vulgar. Their matrimonial love deepened as they grew old till they became inseparable. On the contrary, in modern marriages, a violent outburst of love comes at the beginning and the result is often divorce she says.

ROMANCE AND REAL LIFE.

Mr. Itaru Nii, writer, however, attributes the failure of modern marriages to the romantic young wife to some degree. "The young wife," he says, "does not know real life. If her beloved husband is a reporter she thinks him a friend of the Prime Minister, if an official, a future prefectural governor, although his future is in most cases but a life of a common salaried man. At the beginning of married life the husband is naturally nice to her and does everything to please her, but in a short time he will become a dull companion and unable to afford to buy things for her. But the romantic young wife thinks their honeymoon will continue endlessly hence the dispute and divorce."

HUSBANDS DO NOT KNOW.

Mrs. Choko Kuriyagawa, the widow of a famous writer, considers that a certain amount of access to social occasions, theatres and other pleasure-resorts is essential to the wife's life. "The Japanese husband often laments his wife's careworn looks and ignorance. But how can she keep beautiful and intelligent without occasionally being relieved from the routine of domestic drudgrev? Our husbands do not know how to keep their wife young and intelligent," she asks.

PACHMARHI--By Car

(Continued from page 18).

there is a natural pool of water. There is a huge cave in which rests the famous hill God of the Gonds and annually millions of cocoanuts are cracked on the stone.

The Mahadeo, Dhupgarh and the Chaura are majestic peaks looking carefree mightily into the blue haze. Yesterday you could see the dark grey clouds hanging thick right on. Your heads, flying away like the smoke from a railway engine; but superfine and soft like the cobweb of silkworm. They say that after a week the people will have to keep their doors closed lest the clouds should rush in and wet them. The sight of clouds resting beautifully on the hill-tops, going round and round as if on a pilgrimage and then rising up and coming down again like eagles into their nests is so enchanting that I, alone of all my companions stand like one moonstruck and my frends laugh at me. Am I mad? No! they are mad. They seem to have no eyes for such majestic sights. Such sights are rare, and their magic charm cast on me a spell and I felt transported into ecstasy.

Rock Caves

We saw the rock caves of the Kauravas and Pandavas. They are there cut into halls and verandas centuries ago, now haunted by the ghosts of the mighty princes and providing a rendezvous for wolves, owls and jackals. People go there for curiosity but few study their archaeology.

There is an acre of ground right in front of the Government garden overgrown with beautiful pine trees. The wind passing through them sings merrily. The trees bend not but join in symphony with the myriad tongues. You must go under them and remain for a while and shed a tear or two, if you are a lover, on your beloved who is far far away from you. Their music is sweet but plaintive.

Everybody seems to wear a happy face. Tarit Kumar Dutta, a sprightly youth of twelve, was our constant companion. He seems to know every inch of the place, and is so sociable and gay that he makes you young with him. Guides are provided by the Tahsil if you happen to be a tourer.

Far into the hills, in a cave through which flows a small stream of water, meditate two ash-painted Sadhus drinking bhang—a strong narcotic. They are ascetics and worship their gods. The place is cool and peaceful no doubt but exposed to dangers from the feline prowlers of night. Perhaps, they have become friendly with them.

You can't see all Pachmarhi in a day. The places of scenic importance are so far distant and need is much of physical labour that you need time for rest after you have visited one of them. A week is enough if the weather is clear.

Lord Irwin once remarked that the place was suited for being made the capital of India. So enamoured was he of the place. Indeed, it is the only hill station in India where an aeroplane could descend and where there are extensive polo grounds, though they have long ceased to play that.

Its golf-links are the best in India, and golf seems to be very popular here. There is a beautiful hill hotel adjoining the European Club: and it is an ideal place for tourers to stay.

The road via Piparya is not so picturesque as that via Tamia. The water of Pachmarhi is heavy as it contains ingredients of mercury, iron and oils and one takes some time to get accustomed to it. The place is no doubt worth many a visits, and the scenery of the hills is so superb that it beggars description. Pachmarhi is 3500 feet above the sea level. Notices have been put up yet the bees take you unaware as they have taken me.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Visitor—Do you know the number of Mr. Jones' house in this street? Boy—No, S'r. But it'll be on the door

* * * *

"Does your wife take in washin'?"

"No, sah; you are wrong. Ah takes in de washin', sah, an' Ah takes de washin' out. All dat mah wife do is stay at home an' wash it."

* * * *

"It can't be done," murmured the young lady.

"What can't be done?" asked the cop, who was pulling her out of the wrecked car.

"Smoking a cigarette, using a lipstick, and driving the car at the same time, she sighed.

* * * *

"Mamma," asked Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"I hope so," was the reply.

"I wish pater could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will," asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie; "he could not leave his business."

* * * *

Mrs. Finnigan's husband had committed suicide by hanging himself in their large attic. Mrs. McManus, who lived next door, decided taht she would call and express her sympathy.

"You'd better not go," Mr. McManus advised her, "you're always saying the wrong thing."

"Oh, I'll talk about nothing but the weather," Mrs. McManus said. And so she went.

"It's a fine day, isn't it, Mrs. Finnigan," she said.

"Yes, and I'm glad, for I can hang my clothes out.' said Mrs. Finnigan.

"You should be worrying about the weather," replied Mrs. McManus, "you with such a nice attic to hang things in!"

* * * *

Mother: "Are you in that pie again?"

Youngster: "No, mother the pie is in me."

* * * *

First Darky: "I hearn tell you is workin. Is you?"

Second Darky: "I ain't sayin' I ain't."

"I ain't ask you is you ain't; I ask you ain't you is."

* * * *

Mrs. Brown—"Did you see the Smith twins?"

Mr. Brown—"Yes,"

Mrs. Brown—"Don't you think the boy is a picture of his father?"

Mr. Brown—"I do; and the girl is a talkie of her mother."

Brown: "I don't believe in parading my virtues."

Smith: "Well you know, it takes quite a number to make a parade."

* * * *

"I can't take much liquor; it goes straight to my head."

"Well, there should be plenty of room there to absorb it."

* * * *

"My poor husband was a wonderful artist," sighned the landlady as she hacked at the piecrust "and always said he found inspiration in my cooking."

"A sculptor, I presume," said the gloomy boarder, surveying his bent fork.

* * * *

Ambrose, in the conservatory, between the dances: "Have you ever loved before?" Laura: "No, Ambrose! I have often admired men—for their strength, courage, beauty, intelligence, or something like that; but with you it is all love—nothing else!"

* * * *

A young Parliamentary candidate was to speak in a mining constituency. He had rehearsed his speech and had brought with him many notes written upon cards about the size of playing-cards.

He held a stack of these as he stood on the platform, and as he finished with each one he placed it on the table.

He had done this with ten or eleven cards. Titters began throughout the hall. Suddenly, just as the speaker laid down another card, a hearty voice from the back of the hall called out, "Snap."

* * * *

Jane, in her first situation, listened intently to her mistress's instructions.

"And always remember to change the serviettes," she was told. "Don't give the guests the same one as they had for breakfast. Understand?

Jane nodded.

After supper the girl was summoned by an angry mistress.

"I thought I distinctly told you to change the serviettes, Jane?" she snapped. "The guests had those that were used at breakfast.'

"Oh, no, ma'am." said Jane, "they didn't have the same ones! After breakfast I gathered them all up and shuffled them well, and gave the guests a different one each.'

"Somewhere there is always a cloud with a silver lining,' says an optimist. True, and the man who falls overboard has the consolation of knowing that somewhere below the surface of the sea there is a solid bottom.

Peggy has just reached the ripe age of sixteen and considers that the world is her oyster. The other evening, after putting her parents to bed, she explained to her boy callers: "Bringing up parents is all a matter of kindness and patience. I have never had to strike either of them."

* * * *

"Met a chap to-day who said he was an old school friend of yours—name of Brown."

"Brown?"

"Yest, tall chap with a red moustache."

"I never went to school with a tall chap who had a red moustache."

* * * *

"So you asked Geraldine to marry you?" asked one man of the other.

"Yes, but I didn't have any luck," replied his friend. "She asked me if I had any prospects."

"Why d'd'nt you tell her about your rich uncle?"

"I did. Geraldine's my aunt now."

* * * *

Little Mary was found of apples. One lady, while out playing, she decided to visit one of the neighbours, who was deep in the process of making an apple pie. Sidling up to the table, the child innocently remarked. "I smell apples." The good woman immediately offered her some of the cut pieces. "Oh, no, thanks!" quickly came the astonishing reply. "It's whole apples I smell!"

* * * *

The actress hit upon what she thought was a first-class plan for ensuring the safety of her pearl necklace. She always left it on her dressing-table with a note—"This is only an imitation. The real one is at the bank." But when she returned one night from the theatre the necklace was gone. In its place was the note—"This necklace will do, thanks. I'm only a substitute myself. The burglar who usually looks after th's district is in prison."

* * * *

An American film producer was selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favour upon one applicant, and asked if he had had a college education. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Show me your diplomas," demanded the producer.

The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well then," demanded the producer, "say me a big word.

When a young couple came home from the theatre the other evening they were astounded to hear a man's voice coming from the living-room.

They tiptoed towards the door, the husband gripping his umbrella ready for any emergency.

He flung open the door, switched on the light, and charged in to find that the wireless set had been left on!

* * * *

Joan—Oh, what a time we had! I just don't know how I ever came throughout! First I got angina pectoris, and then double pneumonia, followed by arteriosclerosis and phthisis, after which they gave me hypodermics. Then I had barely recovered from these when I got tuberculosis, with appendicitis, followed by tonsillotomy. Yes, indeed, it was the hardest spelling contest I've ever had.

* * * *

The farmer-milkman was much annoyed with a temporary resident in the village who complained of the price he was charging for milk

"I am entitled to charge the same price as in London," he assured her.

"But that's nonse," she insisted. "The milk I get in London is Pasteurised.'

"Pasteurised! Pasteurised!" he retorted. "I'd like to know anybody's cow that are pasteurised more than mine. Come down to my place any hour of the day or night and you'll see my cows pasturing in the fields."

* * * *

Nurse (in mental hospital)—There's a man outside who wants to know if any of our men patients have escaped lately.

Doctor—Why does he ask?

Nurse—He says somebody has run off with his wife.

* * * *

He was travelling on a suburban line that was noted for its discomfort and slowness.

After he had been an hour accomplishing a journey of only a few miles he eventually reached the terminus.

"Well," he said to the ticket inspector at the barrier, "thank goodness the worst part of the journey is over.

The inspector looked interested.

"Is that so sir?" he said. "And where, if it's not a rude question, are you bound for?"

"China!" snapped the traveller.

"SOME PEOPLE WILL COME TO SEE ME. BRING THEM TO MY ROOM IMMEDIATELY."
"WHAT ABOUT PLAYING AT SOMETHING SUNDAR?"
'LET US PLAY AT HORSES, GRANDPA'
DON'T HIT ME, YOU BRUTE AND LEAVE MY HAIR ALONE YOUNG RASCAL'
I WAS ONLY AMUSING MY GRANDSON
QUITE SO, DIWAN BAHADUR QUITE SO'

NON-BRAHMIN M. L. C's. ACTION CONDEMNED

"Flouted Party Mandate Voted For Special Powers Bill"

The following statement has been issued by Messrs. J. S. Savant and K. S. Daundker, the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party:—

"We were very much surprised to find some prominent members of the Non-Brahmin Party voting with the Government in the division on the Special Powers Bill. The meeting of the leaders of the Non-Brahmin Party held at Poona a few days before the division, had given the Non-Brahmin members of the Council an express mandate to vote against the Bill. The action of the Non-Brahmin members who voted for the Bill is a breach of that mandate and deserves to be severely condemned by the Party. The Hon. members may now take their stand on the technical plea that it was not an official meeting voiced the opinion of the Party and that opinion ought to have been respected by members who were elected on the Party's ticket.

HARDLY CREDITABLE

Apart from this consideration of the Party's mandate, it is hardly creditable for elected representatives of the people to vote for a bill which takes away the most elementary rights of the people.

The Non-Brahmin Party will stand to lose all its claim to represent the vast majority of the people of this Presidency if it tolerates its members to openly flout its unequivocal attitude on an important issue.

"We request the voters to take note of this action of their elected representatives and to see that such actions are not repeated."

Japan's Textile Magnate In India

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Mr. T. Itoch, a prominent figure in Japanese commercial circles, who is also President of the Japan Cotton Piecegoods Exporters' Association for India, arrived here. On his way to Calcutta he interviewed at Simla the Member-in-Charge of the Commerce Department to the Government of India and the Commerce Secretary. Before arriving in India he visited important trade centres in America and Europe.

Mr. Itoch leaves for Singapore by air on Tuesday 'en route' to Japan. The purpose of his visit to India is stated to be to look after the actual working of the Association.—United Press

Prisoner's Successful Escape

(From Our Correspondent.)
ETAWAH, (By Mail).

An undertrial prisoner is reported to have escaped from police custody. He was taken for trial in the S. D. O.'s Court to Bharatana on charges of theft and was kept in the police station there from where he slipped off.

It is said that he was locked in a room allotted for the purpose but the lock was put not at the proper place and it remained open, which was seen by the absconder with the result that he escaped. The police are making vigorous inquiries but he has not yet been found. Three constables have been suspended.

Amreli Public Protest Against Abolishing Dharamshala

(From Our Correspondent)
AMRELI Oct. 9.

In spite of petitions and protests from the public of Amreli the Municipal authorities are bent on converting the Dharamshala into a vegetable market and are making brisk preparations to get it executed at once.

A requisition signed by 12 municipal members including four State officers was sent to the Municipal President on 7th inst. The Amreli public has also submitted a written request to keep the Dharamshala intact.

This Dharamshala was erected at the time of His Highness accession to the throne in 1881 A.D. i.e. 54 years ago. It was rather strange that the municipal authorities are bent on abolishing it at a time when the people are making preparations on a broad scale to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness The Gaekwar.

"ASIAN" Propaganda to Popularise Poultry Farming in India.

OUR FIRST VENTURE of the Propaganda Scheme to popularise the finest quality English and American Poultry throughout this country met with unprecedented success during 1935. Every copy of our Wall Calendar and our Poultry Photograph issued upto September 1935 was given twelve Numbers. Fifty-four of these Numbers which were selected at random are announced as under. Those who hold our Calendars or Poultry Photographs bearing any of these numbers are requested to apply immediately to the Manager. The ASIAN POULTRY FARM, 11, Connaught Road, POONA, No. 1, who will direct the applicants as to what is to be done to obtain the Poultry or Eggs for Hatching in return for the Calendars or Poultry Photographs bearing the LUCKY NUMBERS as mentioned below.

No. 2747.	One Male and three Females of our LIGHT SUSSEX.
No. 34550.	One Male and three Females of our RHODE ISLAND REDS.
No. 42809.	One Male and three Females of our WHITE LEGHORNS.
No. 4915.	One Male and three Females of our BLACK MINORCAS.
Nos. 32970 & 42764.	One Male and two Females either of our WHITE LEGHORNS or BLACK MINORCAS to each.
Nos. 4711, 31500, 35483, & 39583.	One Male and one Female of our WHITE LEGHORNS or BLACK MINORCAS to each
Nos. 5601 & 34500.	One Male and one Female of our JAPANESE BANTAMS to each.
Nos. 2707, 4400, 9535, 13313, 17171, 18755, 21583, 29992, 33590, 41185, 41191 & 44014	One of our available surplus COCK or COCKEREL to each.
Nos. 1128, 1231, 4014, 13162, 15679, 18599, 19759, 22292, 34530, 35943, 40802 & 42839	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our First Grade LEGHORNS, MINORCAS or R. I. REDS to each.
Nos. 13190, 16186, 22490, 25974, 34501 & 41780.	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our Second Grade LEGHORNS, MINORCAS or R. I. REDS to each.
Nos. 8611, 19725, 29095 31201, 32095 & 32934	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our Third Grade LEGHORNS, MINORCAS or R. I. REDS to each.
Nos. 2951, 11371, 28500 36235, 38695 & 41135	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our JAPANESE BANTAMS to each.

Arrangements are being made to repeat the Propaganda Work in 1936

Several Injured By Bursting Of Bottles

(From Our Correspondent.)
ETAWAH, (By Mail).

Several persons are reported to have been injured in the village Bazaar Kothi in Etawah district as a result of the bursting of several bottles of a Churanwala. Three of them are stated to have been seriously wounded and are lying in a precarious condition.

It is said that when the Churanwala was singing songs to attract customers, many people gathered round him. He threw a lighted match by mistake in one of the bottle containing some substance which caught the fire immediately and resulted in the blowing off of many other bottles injuring the onlookers.

Recognition Of Sanatan Sabha's Work At Quetta

(From A Correspondent.)
RAWALPINDI, (By Mail).

The Sanatan Dharma Pratinidhi Maha Sabha, Punjab, Rawalpindi, was granted permission by the Government of India through the Baluchistan Agency to collect the remains of the unfortunate Hindus who perished in the recent earthquake disaster at Quetta.

Promise Of Marriage That Sealed 'The Secret'

Counsel For Marjorie Officer Contends Respondent's Relatives Terrorised Girl's Father

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arguments were concluded on Saturday in a special court before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in the case in which Miss Marjorie Officer claims maintenance for her child from Taherbhoy, a Bohra youth.

Resuming his arguments Mr. Darabsha Vakil, Counsel for the petitioner, said that the proceedings should be treated as civil and not criminal and to that end he had cited sections under the Evidence Act and several law reports.

Therefore no presumption could be made counsel contended, either on the side of the petitioner or the respondent.

Referring to the corroborative evidence which was argued to be necessary by the defence counsel to prove the case and which was the "sheet-anchor of the defence." Mr. Darabshah argued that such corroborative evidence was not necessary.

Mr. Chagla, counsel said, had adduced English Law to say that corroborative evidence was necessary; but the proceedings in the case were bastardly proceedings and in England such bastardly proceedings were taken under a bastardly law by a statue of Queen Victoria.

A Peculiar Law

Moreover nowhere in India that law had been relied upon nowhere followed, added the counsel. A peculiar law prevailed in England, he said, under corroborative evidence.

But if the court insisted on corroborative evidence as had been shown by defence counsel by a Canadian Law which should be taken guardedly, as material points were lacking, then counsel would submit that there was ample corroborative evidence.

Recalling the incident on a November evening when the respondent is said to have ravished the petitioner, counsel said that there were only the petitioner and her father at the time.

There was evidence to show, counsel said, that on the evening, word was sent by the respondent through a servant named Rajaram—a servant who served under him for fifteen years—and the petitioner unsuspectingly went up.

It could not be held by the court, said counsel, that the respondent was an innocent man, if that were so, counsel asked, "why all this case, why all the confessions made by the respondent to the mother of the girl and why all these seventeen interviews in the case?"

"In Father's Room"

And why should the respondent pull the girl in his father's room and why should he have committed the crime on his father's bed and not in his own room which was just in the rear queried the counsel.

After that what did the respondent do, again asked Mr. Darabshaw. He sought shelter behind the mother of the injured woman.

But the petitioner, all the while, kept the whole matter secret according to the mutual promise. It was that promise of marriage that sealed that secret—a secret which was kept intact for two months.

Would Shoot Him

"The only thing I could have done", Mr. Darabshah said, "was to shoot him."

Mr. Chagla: "Then there would have been another case." (Laughter).

Mr. Darabshah: I would shoot him. That's my view.

Explaining the supine attitude of the father of the girl in the matter, counsel said that he would draw the attention of the court to the facts that pregnancy had advanced far, that the promise of marriage was still there and that the mother of the girl pinned her faith on the promise of marriage and that she satisfied her husband on the point.

At a later stage Mr. Darabshah argued, at an interruption from Mr. Chagla, that he was not fighting for the wrongs done to the girl, but for the maintenance of the child.

"Responsible For Child."

His case was not whether a rape had been committed or whether there was seduction or agreement on one side or the other or both sides; his case was and that there was evidence to show it that the birth of the child was responsible to the respondent.

Mr. Chagla: That was not your case; you have stated that a rape had been committed.

Continuing his address Mr. Darabshah contended that two months had already passed by and that the respondent had given a solemn promise to marry the girl.

Mr. Chagla: Even if two months had passed by, the string is still there.

Referring to the later stages of interviews Mr. Abdyalli Musaji and the father of the respondent had with the petitioner's party, counsel said that they simply terrorised the father of the girl.

Admits Rowdyism

Apropos the complaint lodged in Agripada Police station by that "leader of the Bohras, that imperious and wilful Bohra," counsel admitted that there was some rowdyism shown by the father of the girl after the breach of promise of marriage.

But what was the complaint and nature of the complaint, asked counsel.

With regard to the confinement expenses, counsel contended that there was overwhelming evidence to show that what Mr. "Heath" said was not for the settlement of a doubtful agreement, nor as a charity, but clearly as "confinement expenses."

After Lunch Arguments

Continuing his arguments after lunch, Mr. Darabshah contended that the statement made by Taherbhoy in the course of his evidence was fatal to the argument put forward by Mr. Chagla that the Law of Agency could not sustain.

Quoting the statement, he said that Taherbhoy had said that he "left the matter thereafter to my father to deal with it."

Further counsel asked why was not Rajaram, the faithful servant in the employ of the respondent and his father not called as a witness by the defence? Why was not Mahomed Allabux who had interviews with Mr. Payne was not also called.

The Court could draw the natural inference, thereby, added the Counsel.

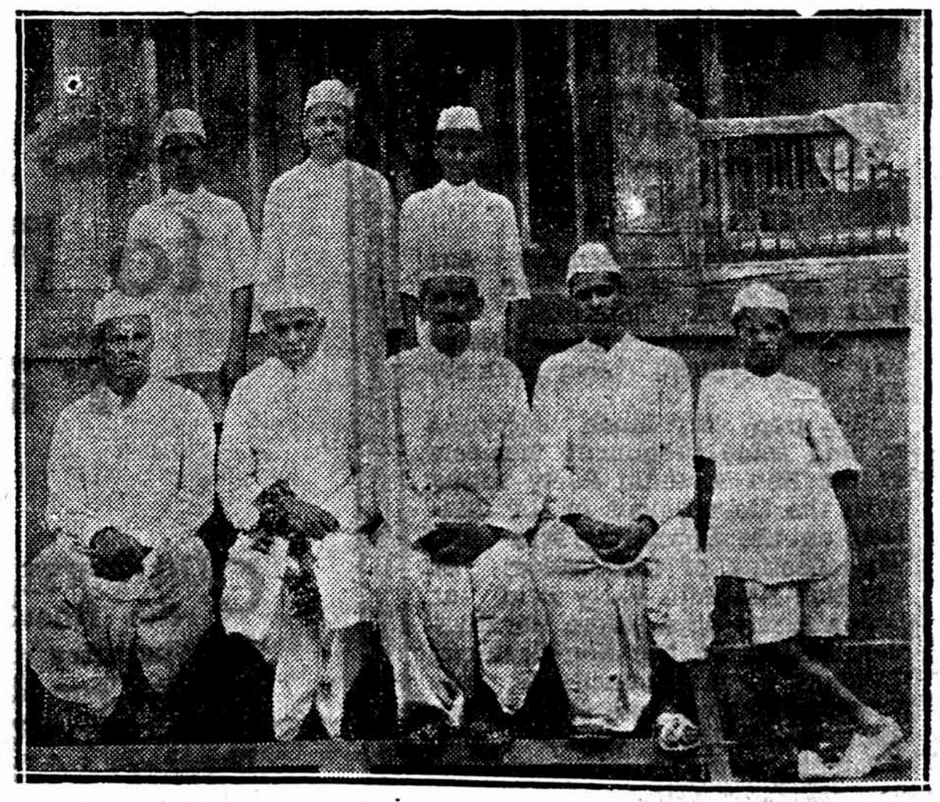
Mr. Darabshah Vakil instructed by Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. M. C. Chagla assisted by Mr. B. A. Dalal defended the respondent.

SIDHPUR TENSION CONTINUES

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

Hindu-Muslim tension in Sidhpur, Baroda State, continues, according to a local paper, and stray cases of assault are occurring.

A wire has been sent to the Dewan.—A. P.



Mr. Nagindas T. Master (second from left) visited the Vinaya Mandir at Yeola, during Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

Bombay Stock Exchange To Open On Monday

PRESIDENT OF BOARD WARNS AGAINST JOBBERY AND SPECULATION

For the first time after 25 days, the Stock Exchange will, in all probability be opened on Monday, for two hours, to do forward business. This will be done under new restrictions that the Board of the Exchange have decided to impose on members to prevent speculation and jobbery, which have been responsible for crises during the last few days.

It is stated that the Exchange may be open, because there is a possibility of some complication, arising out of the clearing. If the clearing goes off smoothly or some minor hitch arises, which could be disposed off by the Board before the Exchange opens at 2 p.m then the Exchange will definitely be opened on Monday.

SHROFFS' LETTER TO GOVT.

At a meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association held on Saturday afternoon in the Old Exchange Building, Mr. K.R.P. Shroff, the President read out the letter written by him to the Government of Bombay as to the reasons for the closing down of the Exchange due to the Bear Raid on September 18. The Board were satisfied on careful enquiries that there had been a bear raid on the Exchange on that date.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRISES.

Generally, Mr. Shroff continued, crises are brought about by outside operators, who work on the Exchange through the members of the Association but the present crisis was brought about by reckless business on the part of some of the members. The Board had decided that in future there should be no speculation by any member on his own account. He will be allowed to buy as much as he could take delivery of or sell as much as he has got and not more. The Board had no powers to restrict the above, hence they had decided that any broker who buys or sells more than his capacity should be suspended for a year. So that there might not be any speculation the Board had decided that the Broker shall hereafter deal only in one script or security and not in all the scripts and securities as was allowed till now.

NEW RULES FOR SUB-BROKERS.

Dealing with the question of sub-brokers, the President of the Exchange said that new rules had been framed for the Sub-Brokers and only those who agreed to sign the form agreeing to comply with the various rules would be allowed. The Board would select on such Sub-Brokers who would not speculate on the market. No authorised Sub-Broker or Clerk will be allowed to deal, even on behalf of his employer, unless it is buying or selling on behalf of a 'bona-fide' client.

Some of the members said that it would be very difficult to carry on business smoothly, if the rule about the admittance of Sub-Brokers were enforced immediately. It was suggested that the Rules should be brought into force on November, 1.

PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Shroff said that he had no power to give an assurance on that point, but he would place the view of the members before the Board on Monday morning and their decision would be announced before the Exchange opened.

Some others complained that these new rules would throw into the streets several Sub-Brokers, who had been on the Exchange for the last several years.

Mr. Shroff said that experience had shown that Sub-Brokers were responsible in a way for the crises and the above rules were necessary.

After three hours' discussion the meeting dispersed.

WEAPONS OF REPRESSION CONDEMNED

AHMEDABAD Oct. 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held last evening under the auspices of the of the local Congress Socialist Party and passed resolutions condeming the certification by the Viceroy of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the introduction in the Bombay Legislative Council of a Bill extending the life of the Bombay Special Emergency Power Act.—A. P.

HYDERABAD, (Dn): About 800 scouts drawn from schools in the city participated in an impressive party on Friday evening held to celebrate the Nizam's Birthday. A programme of 8 competitive events concluded with a "passing review," Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur taking the salute.

TICKETS SOLD AT DISCOUNT?

Accused In Railway Forgery Case Deny Charges

Four persons who are on trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on charges of conspiracy, forging railway tickets and cheating pleaded not guilty to the charges on Friday.

The accused in the case are: Abdul Rahiman Akramdin, Mahomed Ismail Haji Nurulla, Afzal Hussein Kasif Hussein and Hormusji Sorabji Muccadam.

The prosecution case is that on April 19, last. Mahomed approached five Haj pilgrims who were in Bombay on their way to Bengal and told them that they could accompany a Maulvi who was also going to Howrah that day. Mahomed and the pilgrims then went to Bori Bunder, where Abdul was introduced to them as the Maulvi. Abdul told them that he had already purchased tickets for them and that they could pay for them after the train had started.

Accountant's Suspicions

Before the train had left Bombay, however, Syed Ahmed Chaudhri, accountant, Port Haj Committee, who had promised to purchase their tickets met them in the train. On learning that they had already got tickets and finding that there was something suspicious about them, he informed a ticket inspector. The tickets were from Palghar to Howrah.

The matter was then placed in the hands of the police, who arrested Abdul and Mahomed. The two other accused persons were arrested later.

In denying the charges, Abdul stated that the seven tickets alleged to nave been forged were sold to him at a discount of seven rupees by a person who represented to him that certain persons who were to go to Howrah had decided at the last moment not to go. As he could not himself read, he made some inquiries and he was informed that the tickets were all right. He had been rendering assistance to H pilgrims for a long time and on the present occasion he had not received any money from them.

Mahomed stated that Abdul was his uncle and that on the day in question he had gone to Bori Bunder to see him off.

Afzal stated that he was a commercial traveller and was doing business on a very large scale. He was also a partner in a company running a bus service and used to book orders for printing with Hormusji.

Wanted Some Types

Hormusji stated that his father was the owner of a press. He had known Afzal for the last 20 years, as he used to get bill forms and other things printed in the press.

In 1924, Afzal told him that he wanted to buy some types as he wanted to establish a printing press. These were supplied to him, but the next day he stated that the types were too small. He then directed him to a type foundry. The types could not be the types with which the tickets were printed.

He said that he was 62 years old and would not think of entering the conspiracy alleged by the prosecution, as his father had left him property worth Rs. 96,000.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, who appeared for the prosecution with Mr. R. J. Colah, then addressed the jury. Further hearing adjourned to Monday.

(Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla appeared for Abdul, Mr. Sethna appeared for Mahomed, Mr. M. K. Azad, instructed by Mr. Chari, appeared for Afzal and Mr. C. H. Carden Noad, instructed by Mr. B. J. Dhondy and Mr. F. D. Kanga, appeared for Hoarmusji.)

Nariman's Compromise Proposal To Conference Conveners

PRESENT MOVE TO BE ABANDONED

He Assures He Will Persuade B. P. C. C. To Call One In December

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. has issued the following statement:—

With a view to make a last effort to avoid disharmony and dissension in the Congress ranks I invited some of the conveners of the "Special Conference of Congressmen" to the Congress House this morning. I explained to them the situation as I felt it. I am conscious of the fact that there is a section of Congressmen which is very keen about the question of acceptance or otherwise of offices under the New Constitution. I feel that the proper time and occasion to express any opinion on this important question is not now. The A. I. C. C. is meeting in the next week and it is expected to give some direction in the matter. Thereafter the Congress Committees are likely to review the situation in the light of the direction of the A. I. C. C.

Normally Congress Provinces are expected to express their opinion on important national questions prior to the holding of the Congress Session. Even the B. P. C. C. may have to express an opinion on this important question and I shall try to persuade the B. P. C. C. to review the whole situation some time in next December by calling a conference of Congressmen to consider this and other important national questions.

The conveners of the Conference welcomed the suggestion as it would serve their object of eliciting public opinion on this question without at the same time affecting the solidarity and harmony among Congressmen. I am very glad to make a public announcement that as a result of my personal appeal the conveners of the "Special Conference of Congressmen" have been persuaded to move their Reception Committee to drop the conference and I hope that the Reception Committee will agree to it.

TRAGIC END OF HIDE-AND-SEEK GAME

Two Girls Suffocated To Death In Wooden Box

NAINITAL, Oct. 11.

A game of hide and seek had a ghastly result when two little girls died while a third narrowly escaped fatal suffocation. It is stated that three Pahari girls while playing the game entered a large woodenbox with an open lid placed in a dark dormitory and the lid, it is presumed, subsequently came down encaging them for several hours.

Subsequent search for the missing girls revealed that they had been enclosed in the box and two of them were suffocated to death and the third was still alive.—A. P.

BAN ON STATES PEOPLES' LEADER

(From A Correspondent)

JODHPUR, Oct 11.

Mr. M. L. Gupta who presided over the meeting of the Jodhpur State People's Association held recently to protest against the alleged encesser perperated in Loharu has, it is understood, been served with a notice to the effect that he should not take part in any political activities and should, whenever he goes out of the State territories, inform the Police of his intention to do so.

Viramgam, October 11.—It is understood that negotiations are going on for starting a railway between Viramgam and Radhanpur in Gujerat.—United Press.

Dr. C. Muthu and Mrs. Muthu, founders of the Tanbaram Sanatorium, Madras, and specialists in tuberculosis, who have worked very hard for alleviating physical ailments of Indians, sailed for England by yesterday's Mail Boat.

FOUR ACCUSED PLEAD ALIBI

Police Superintendent Recalled Before Court In Benda Trial

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 11

The examination of defence witnesses commenced this morning in the Benda Village Trial before the Sessions Judge, four of them being examined in the course of the day.

The Judge recalled the City Superintendent of Police who deposed that out of the eleven accused Byrne, Burke, Murtagh, Bates and Joyce gave Blibis in their statement to the police while King, Swanson, Archbold and Dowdall offered no Blibis but undertook to account for their movements. Questioned by the jury the C.S.P. stated that the three approvers were taken to the Benda Village separately on different days and all pointed out the same places as had been pointed out by the villagers as the scene of the incidents.

Lance Corporal Bowker, first defence witness, examined stated he was positive he saw Byrne on the day of the alleged raid next to his bed but did not remember seeing anyone else before or after tea time up to 6 P. M., when he saw Byrne leaving the barracks carrying his washing in his hand. Asked why he remembered the exact times witness said he learnt later he might be called up to give evedence.

BYRNE'S WASHING

The second witness Pte. William, in charge of washing, deposed to seeing Byrne about 6 P. M., with the washing but refused to take in the washing as it was long past the hours when washing wa staken in. He said he remembered the date and time particularly as Byrne came so late.

The third witness Pte. Walter Towers, stated he remembed seeing Byrne roughly at six on the evening of the raid going to the 'Dhobi' and again at about 7 but not between 6 and 7. He said the times given were all approximate.

Questioned by the jury he stateed he returned from the canteen at a quarter to 8 for a special roll call.

BOTH IRISHMEN

The fourth defence witness, Pte. Thomas Obrien deposed to seeing Byrne on the day of raid between a quarter past six up to 6.50 Byrne sat on the bed next to his reading papers.

Cross-examined witness stated he knew Byrne for five years and both lived in the same city of Dublin but far apart. He said he did not possess a watch or clock but knew the time when Byrne came in owing to the bugle at 6 P. M. He left sometime later at about 6.50. P. M. Witness stated Byrne came often to borrow Irish papers from him but he was not sure on what day or at what time Byrne came after that date. Asked why he remembered the day particularly, witness stated "because it was the day of the raid and Byrne was carrying washing which was refused after hours". Questioned why he connected the time of Byrne's coming with the raid witness said there was no reason. Further questioned he said he did not remember the Commander-in-Chief's visit.

The Court rose for the day on conclusion of Pte. Thomas' evidence.—A. P.

Rangoon: The Mohammadan Sporting Club of Calcutta met the Burma Police Team on Friday at the B. A. A Grounds at a special football match defeating the Burma Police Team by 5 goals to nil. The next match is on Monday with the Friends Union. The stadium was full to the brim.—United Press.

Poona Racing Season Ends With Surprises

Bombay Lady Wins Rs. 9,205 On Daily Treble

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The curtain was rung down on the Poona Racing Season yesterday when an attractive card drew a large attendance. Winners were again difficult to find and the failure of some of the top-weights can be attributed to the abnormal heat and the hard going.

Tair al Zaman who scored in the opening event was the only favourite to oblige in a lengthy programme of nine events. A lot of money was lost over the failure of Abundance in the Doncaster Plate which saw Dalymount Park triumph after a close finish with Knight's Adventure and Helofalot. Forsyth rode a well-judged race on Mrs. Clark's gelding, who was trailing the field at the half mile post but made up ground to overtake Knight's Adventure in fine style. Sibbritt did not shine on Abundance, who was given too much to do. In the straight the favourite got pocketed and was unable to deliver a telling blow.

Jimmy Robinson got some consolation when Columbian, the speedy Kashmir Indian-bred ran away with the spoils in the Club Plate. The stable went nap on Britt's mount which accounted for the moderate price returned. Aurangzebe. Cash Sweep and Fairford disputed the placings.

Mahoot Wins Good-Bye Plate

Cook displayed great artistry on Mahoot in the Good-Bye Plate (Div. I) wherein the Kolhapur bay accounted for Dahes after the pair had fought a thrilling duel. Al Hazar, the favourite with the disadvantage of a bad draw, was late on the scene to save place money

In the Halfway Plate (Div. I) Mr. Eve's colours were to the fore through the medium of Rosette, who only last Monday put up a poor show in the Willingdon Cup. Strength and Pereira could make no impression on the Indian-bred, who has struck form again. While the first string of the stable was doing the trick, Sanguine broke down after figuring prominently and had to be removed in a float. The son of Quarryman is not likely to be seen on a racecourse again.

Mrs. John Yorke had the satisfaction of seeing Tree Top win her secocnd race this season when the Tolgus filly took premier honours in Division II of the Halfway Plate. Harding came with a late run to outstay Clairette, who was being shouted home as the winner.

In the Maiden Plate several new Indian-breds were saddled. Victory belonged to Head Dress, who had already shown her paces down south. Czardas and Minnow were the place-getters. A good looker, Sansolini wants time to come on.

Money Order was an unexpected winner of Division II of the Good-Bye Plate and owed his success to the capable handling of Wilson. Firsan and Eeda secured the lesser placings

Taj Nizam won Div. II of the Final Plate in a style that presages further successes in Bombay.

LADY WINS DAILY TREBLE.

Several people managed to solve the Daily Double which returned Rs. 293 for win. but it was left to a lady from Bombay to correctly nominate the winning treble which rewarded her with the princely sum of Rs. 9,205.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE FINAL PLATE—(Div. I)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1 250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III, W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys, without whips or spurs.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's TAIR AL ZAMAN 9/3 (Kassim Hassan) 1

Mr. Syed Fatah's ARAB KING 9/2 (Rama Vithal) 2

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ROYAL CLAIR 8/12 (Shamrao) ... 3

Messrs M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's ABDUL KHAIR 8/12 (Karim Sherif) ... 4

Won by 4 lengths, short head. 3 lengths.

Time: 1m. 23 4/5 seconds.

Not Run: Young Majboor, Lucy Grey, Faisal.

Tote: Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 29 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite Tair al Zaman.

Winner Trained by Owner.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE MAIDEN PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. For Indian Horses maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Mares and Gelding 3 lbs

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's HEAD DRESS 7-12 Simmons 1

Mr. Eve's CZARDAS 8-10 Brace 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's MINNOW 7-12 Britt 3

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REPLETE 7-12 Burn 4

Won by 1 length; 3 4 length 1-1 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 15-2 5secs.

Not Run.—Honey Boy and Chandratej.

First tote paid Rs. 93 for win, and Rs. 26; Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 for places.

Favourite:—Czardas.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

3rd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE FINAL PLATE

(Division II).

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's TAJ NIZAM 8-12 Spackman 1

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's RESIDENT 8-12 Northmore 2

Mr. M. M. Talib's KING GHAZI 9-2 Wilson 3

Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's MIJHIM 7-11 (cd. 8-0) Brace 4

Won by 2 lengths; head; short head.

Time.—1min. 23-3 5secs.

Not Run:—Yawir Hilal.

First tote paid Rs. 72 for win, and Rs. 22; Rs. 16 and 25 for places.

Favourite.—Kassab.

Winner trained by Nassar Hassan.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE HALFWAY PLATE—(Div. II)

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. John Yorke's TREE TOP 8-7, Harding 1

Capt. R.V. Gove's CLAIRETTE 8-6, Sibbritt 2

Miss V. Parker's BELFORD 7-11, Cook 3

Mr. F. Sorabji's Cheer Up 7-10, Britt 4

Not run: The Visitor 7-13.

Won by 1-1 2 lengths, short head 1-1 4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 42secs.

First tote paid Rs. 55 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 39 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE—(Div. II)

Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1935 and all Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Syed bin Oomer's MONEY ORDER 8-6, Wilson 1

Mr. Syed Fatah's FIRSAN 8-6, Brace 2

Mr. Mahmood Jassim's EEDA 8-7, Selby 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Jubilee 7-7, Cook 4

Not run: Sonia 8-2.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1-1 4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 52-4 5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 191 for win; Rs. 41, Rs. 23 and Rs. 51 for places.

Winner trained by Mahmood Talib.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE HALFWAY PLATE—(Div. 1).

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's ROSETTE 8-8, Brace .. 1

Mr. E.F. Neilson's STRENGTH 8-9, Selby 2

Mrs. R.H. Tucker's PERRIER 8-4, Simpson 3

Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle 9-0, Whiteside 4

Not run: Hooray 7-11.

Won by 1-1 2 lengths, short head, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 42-1 5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 19 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE

Distance—1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4000; Second Rs. 1250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's DALYMOUNT PARK 8-0 (card. 8-2), Forsyth 1

Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE 7-7, Britt 2

Sir Osborne Smith's HELOFALOT 8-13, Scanlan 3

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen 8-5, Davison 4

Not run: Follow Me 7-7,

Won by neck, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 55secs.

First tote paid Rs. 86 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE CLUB PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's COLUMBIAN 7-4, Britt 1

Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE 8-2, Marrable 2

Mr. Eve's CASH SWEEP 7-3, J. O'Neal 3

Mr. Kelso's Fairford 9-3, C. Hoyt 4

Not run: Angelo 8-9 and Kilfinane 8-4.

First tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 40 and Rs. 66 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE—(Div. I.)

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March 1935 and all Arabs in Class II

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAHOOT 7-12, Cook 1

Messrs. Basheer Mahomed and Rambhoy Kashibhoy's DAHES 7-11, Simmons 2

Mr. A.A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 7-7, Britt 3

Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha 8-1, Brace 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 92 for win; Rs. 28, Rs. 29 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

LONG ARM OF PRESS ACT

"Jatin Das" And "Atma Tyagi" Prosecribed By Bihar Govt.

PATNA, Oct. 12.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have proscribed the following publication under section 4 of the Press Act, 1931:—

VIR BENGALI JATIN DAS—A booklet in Bengali by Braja Bihari Barman, printed by Pratul Chandra Gupta at the Ghosh Press, 38, Shiv Narayan Das Lane, Calcutta and published by the same.

ATMA TYAGI—A book in Telugu written by Kuchibhotta Prabhakara Shastri of Kollur, published by Kommuri Kasi Viswanandam, at the Ramkrishna Printing Works, Tenali.

GHARIBO KI AH—A pamphlet in Hindi written by M.L.B., Bareilly, published by Ganga Ram Singh and printed by J. K. Singhal at the Singhal Printing Works, Bareilly.—United Press.

18 DACOITS SENTENCED

Indore High Court Reverses Lower Court Judgment

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 11.

A gang of 18 dacoits, who had established a reign of terror by committing 30 dacoities in the neighbourhood of Mehidpur District in the course of 2 years, were sentenced to-day by the divisional bench of the Indore High Court to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from three to seven years

The appeal was preferred by the Indore Government against the acquittal of 9 of these dacoits by the Sessions Judge of Garoth and the High Court holding the findings of the lower court erroneous sentenced the dacoits who were acquitted whilst confirming the sentences passed on the rest

Madura Follows Madras Lead

MADRAS, October 11.

Following the precedent set up by the Madras Corporation, the Madura Municipality has decided not to present a civic address to the Congress President when he visits Madura at the end of this month in the course of his tour in Tamilnad.—United Press.

Dr. (Mrs.) Gangabai Kamble, the leading Hindu Lady Doctor of Cawnpore, suddenly passed away on Thursday night, of heart failure. She was a great philanthropist.

The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

The local Stock Exchange will re-open on Monday for forward business and trading will continue smoothly for some time, till the sitcatien becomes overbought or oversold.

The proposed changes in the rules and bye-laws will not be able to avoid crisis in future. What is needed is an effective check on reckless and unhealthy speculation which is quite common here. It is an absolute necessity that both daily fluctuations and individual operations must be limited as is the case on the New York Stock Exchange.

* * * *

Pure Speculation

The market remained closed for forward business for about four weeks but the cash section was open for bonafide cash business. The total amount of business during the interval makes me to believe that not less than 80 per cent. business done in forward is pure and simple speculation. There is room for forward business for legitimate purpose but when it goes beyond a certain limit it assumes the form of legalised gambling. It is this gambling which needs destruction and unless it is done away with no amount of care will avoid crisis in future.

* * * *

Cotton Market

Hedge-selling continues daily in American cotton belt the long awaited pressure does not seem to come. The crop is a late one but there are constant fears of killing frost. Mr. Wallace expected that the season's consumption will exceed the production and next year the acreage control will have its effect of planned production.

The local cloth market ruled firm with active demand for Indian made grey and fancy goods. Japan is also doing well but Manchester goods are less active as prices quoted by Manchester are higher than those ruling in the local market. It is understood that there exists a keen competition in fine counts and some of our mills are now using Lancashire yarns. But this is likely to result in a disaster. Japan is not satisfied with the present quota system and time will come when she will refuse to buy our raw cotton. India is dependant on Japan as far as the exports of raw cotton are concerned.

* * * *

Menace Of Artificial Silk

There is a decided change in the general demand and artificial silk is steadily replacing cotton fabric. If the present rate continues in the next ten years, cotton growing in this country will not be remunerative. Cotton crop is a cash crop and counts a great deal in the general buying. Thus when the buying capacity will be destroyed to a great extent, there will be little room for fine cotton growing.

* * * *

Stop Exploiting Villages

Now-a-days one hears too much regarding the uplift of villagers. Several plans for village product and other means of reducing debts of villagers are being considered These villagers create wealth in this country and with their hard labour and cities are enjoying this wealth. The burden of this enjoyment is ultimately borne by villagers. To satisfy this necessity of city life, villagers have parted with their stocks of gold and now silver is flowing out. Thus the metallic reserves are greatly reduced and the economic life of the country is far less satisfactory. Thus those who are now interested in this benevolent act will do well to stop the exploitation of hard working villagers.

* * * *

Another Wall Street Crash?

Large quantities of gold are again going from India and Europe to the United States of America. This flight of gold is mainly due to lack of confidence in European currencies as a result of disturbed political situation. These arrivals are considered as an "inflation" by American speculators and the President of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Charles Gay, voiced the danger of a crash in the Wall-Street. In this connection it will be advisable to remember that before 1929, there was a wild wave of speculation in America and prices of stocks and shares where pushed up to dizzy heights. With a view to check this speculative outburst, interest rates were raised to 20 per cent and at last the crash came in 1929. This danger, is now recalled but sound Reserve Bank policy and the sound Treasury policy are likely to control the situation. The Washington administration is after price raising policy but it is not prepared to allow speculators to take advantage.

The Processing Tax and the Bankhead Act which are declared unconstitutional by Lower Courts against whose decision an appeal is made to the U. S. Supreme Court, will be a principal factor in shaping the course of cotton prices in coming months. These acts were enacted as relief measures for cotton growers but it is claimed that virtually they affect the fundamental right of each individual. Let us wait and watch the decision of the Supreme Court.

The total imports of merchandise in August amounted to Rs. 11.19 lakhs while exports totalled Rs. 12.04 lakhs. Thus the surplus of exports over imports amounted to Rs 85 lakhs.

Total imports of treasure was Rs. 11 lakhs while exports amounted to Rs 780 lakhs showing an excess of treasure Rs. 769 lakhs.

* * * *

India's Internal Trade

Earning of railways generally indicate the state of internal trade of the country. Total earnings for the first four months of the fiscal year upto July amounted to Rs. 2947 lakhs as against Rs. 3006 lakhs for the same period in 1934. Working expense for the period shows an increase of 6 lakhs while earnings are down by Rs. 59 lakhs.

* * * *

Easy Money

Money remained easy during the week and there were no borrowers of call money even at 1/4 per cent. The balances of the scheduled Banks to the Reserve Bank of India are about five times the required amount. The Bombay Development loan of Rs. 5 crores will be repaid and will naturally increase the existing super abundance of money.

In the local Silver market the highest price was Rs. 69/8 and the lowest Rs. 67/13. Stocks on Land are 35,000 bars and daily arrivals average about 10 bars which is equal to demand. The highest and lowest price of Gold were Rs. 35/7 and Rs. 35/2. Stocks on hand are estimated at two lacs of tolas and upcountry arrivals daily amount about 10,000 tolas against an offtake of about 300 tolas. As long as the European political situation continues unsatisfactory, there will be constant demand for gold which is bound to keep, prices up.

* * * *

War Mania And Prices

War Mania is pushing up prices of raw materials in local markets and particularly castorseeds recorded a sharp rise and groundnuts followed. Linseed and wheat markets were fairly steady with some profit-taking on clearing weather in Argentine free offerings of Russian wheat. Cotton seeds were quiet in sympathy with a downward trend in raw cotton price. There was considerable long liquidation and realising in the cotton market as the American cotton Bureau report was slightly above general expectation. The cotton situation is healthy and the recent liquidation has greatly strengthened the technical situation. The outlook is promising and another upward move will be seen in coming weeks.

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM AIR SERVICE

First 'Plane Will Take Off On Oct. 29

TRIVANDRUM, October 11.

It is understood that the Trivandrum-Bombay Air Service will be inaugurated on 29th October. The first 'plane to make the flight in this service will take off from Bombay that morning arriving at Trivandrum in the evening. The occasion will be marked by a fitting ceremonial.

The Indian postal authorities are being moved for the transport of air mails on this route being entrosted to the proposed service The inauguration of the service, it is noteworthy, will coincide with the birthday week in Travancore when the birthday of the Maharaja will be celebrated.

CONNECTED SERVICES

The service will be connected with the Imperial Airways service from Bombay to Karachi. The Lahore-Karachi and Calcutta-Delhi-Karachi services will also be linked up with the Trivandrum service through the central hub at Karachi so that there will be a great paring down of the distances when the service comes into force. It is noteworthy that Travancore will be the first South Indian State and one of the first Indian States to be linked up with the rest of the world by air.

The possibility of an extension of the service to Colombo must not be overlooked nor the likelihood of other important centres in South India being connected with Trivandrum by air.—A.P.

UNLOADED AFTER BEING SHIPPED!

RANGOON, October 11.

A very significant incident took place to-day at the Rangoon Harbour.

An indent for a big consignment of paraffin wax was received by the Burma Oil Company. The order was accepted and the consignment loaded on board the steamer. But before the steamer could leave the Burman shores, instructions were received by the local firm from its head office in the United Kingdom, to cancel the indent, upon which the whole cargo was unloaded again and the ship had to sail empty.—United Press.

DEATH OF FRONTIER CONGRESSMAN

(From A Correspondent)

PESHAWAR, Oct 8

Khan Mohamed Zurdool Khan, a prominent congress worker who was twice jailed in the national cause, died on October 4

The funeral procession was accompanied by thousands including Hindus and Sikhs.

PREPARATIONS FOR GRAND RECEPTION

Madras To Take Congress President In Huge Procession

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Madras is agog with expectations regarding the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee that commence sittings from October 15. This is the first time, in the history of the Congress, barring an open session of the Congress, that the Cabinet and Assembly of the Indian Nation are meeting in Madras.

The Tamilnad Congress Committee is making excellent arrangements, especially to accord a right royal welcome to the President of the Congress, who arrives on Monday evening from Wardha.

GRAND PREPARATIONS.

It may also be mentioned that this is the first time that a Congress President sets foot in Tamilnad since Dr. Ansari's arrival as President of the open session of the Madras Congress. After a splendid reception at the Madras Central Station, the President will be taken in a huge procession with elephants, and camels, etc. Starting from the Central Station, the procession terminates at the grounds behind the Corporation Buildings where addresses of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Madras will be presented to the President. Incidentally, this will be a counterblast to the City Father's refusal to give a civic address to the Congress President.

Almost all Members of the Working Committee are expected to attend, except Babu Purushotamdas Tandon, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who can not do so owing to reasons of health. Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. F. Nariman and Munshi have intimated that they are coming to Madras.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will stay at the residence of Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, M.L.A., in Mylapore division, where the Working Committee meets on 15th and 16th October.

The All-India Congress Committee meets at the Congress House near Mount Road on 17th and 18th October.—United Press.

Reserve Bank Director Seriously Ill

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Sir Mocharla Ramchandra Rao is seriously ill and his condition is reported to be causing anxiety. Sir M. Ramachandra Rao is one of the Directors of the Reserve Bank. —A. P.

Buy entirely Colouriess and absolutely Harmless DAVE'S Best Indian SWEETS. No colourings, nor artificials. 100 per cent purity Guaranteed.

DAVE SWEET MART
GRANT RD. & DADAR, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

New York Cotton Market Closed

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Quiet But Jute And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, October 12

On Saturday cross rates showed little change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STEADY

The New York cotton market was closed. The Liverpool cotton market closed steady.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was slightly easy but silver was unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUIET

The Chicago wheat market was closed. Liverpool wheat ruled quiet. Jute and rubber ruled firm.

STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange as well as the New York Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct 12

Previous closing	10.90
To-day's opening	closed.
Difference	closed.
To-day's closing	closed.
Difference	closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct 12

Previous closing	6.09
To-day's opening	6.06
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	6.07
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 215

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 12

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.93/10.91) closed
January (10.91/10.91) closed
March (10.96/10.96) closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 12

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October (6.20) 6.17
American December (6.09) 6.08
Egyptian October (8.27) 8.28
Egyptian November (8.22) 8.23

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 12

As the New York market was closed to-day, there was practically no business in the local market at night.

DEAD BODY PICKED UP FROM FOOT-PATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Coroner's jury returned to-day a verdict of death due to alcohal and opium poisoning and found that it was "voluntarily administered by himself", on the body of an unknown Hindu aged 30.

The body was picked up from the foot-path on the Waudby Road on 30th September by the Police.

Worker Warned

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad, a public meeting of the workers was held in Shahpur, Nagoriward on the 9th. Messrs. Babu Patel, Chandravadan Shukla and Juggankhom addressed the meeting.

False report concerning the Asarwa strike, which has appeared in some papers was refuted at the meeting. Workers were told to be on guard against any propaganda that might be carried on by interested persons against the mill Kamdar Union.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 12

Previous closing	4.90 3/8
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 12

Previous closing	4.90 5/16
To-day's opening	4.90 3/8
To-day's closing	4.90 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 12

Previous closing	74.41
To-day's opening	74.41
To-day's closing	74.41
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 12

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 3/8 and then eased to 4.90 5/16 with subsequently moving in a narrow margin but closing at 4.90 7/16.

Franc opened at 74.41 and remained practically stationary.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 12

The market was quietly steady

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	29 3/8d.	29 3/8d.
Forward	29 7/16d.	29 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 12

Gold per ounce (£7-1-9 1/2) £7-1-9

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 12

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 12

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.61 7/8) 5.61 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.05) 37.08
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-6 5/16) 1-6 1/4
London on Milan (60.37) 60.31
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 12

Silver opened barely steady at Rs. 67/8, 67/10 and 67/14. Prices showed little change owing to the absence of any activity while quieter London cables did little to stir. Prices closed steady at Rs 67/8, 67/10 and 67/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/3. The market was very quiet and featureless with traders watching developments abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 12

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 81 and December 77 1/4. There was not much doing owing to the lack of speculative interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 12

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 12

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£238 buyers £242 sellers. Strong) closed
Linseed (£19 3/8 buyers £19 7/16 sellers. Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £41 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/8 paid and buyer) 6 3/16 paid and buyers
January March (6 5/16 paid and value) 6 3/8 paid and buyer

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal October (£15 5/8 paid) £14 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct 12

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	4	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	4	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	4	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	4	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	4	3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	4	3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	4	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 12

	Rs.	a	p.
Wheat January	4	12	0
Wheat May	4	10	6
Linseed May	7	4	3

The tone was quiet

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discount Rates Sagging

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 12

MONEY MARKET: Although nothing in the way of stringency was experienced, credit certainly was rather more usable during the most part of the week. Furthermore recent abundant supply showed signs of decreasing despite these factors however making for dearer conditions, borrowers generally obtained short term credit around half per cent.

With Government now reducing their treasury bill offerings, discount rates show sagging disposition.

SOUTHERN G.O.C. DEPARTS

Officers Of Bombay District Accord Sir George Jeffreys Hearty Send-off

BOMBAY, Saturday.

General Sir George Jeffreys, General Officer Commanding Southern Command, left Bombay by s.s. "Viceroy of India" for England to-day.

Sir George Jeffreys arrived in Bombay by Poona Express on Friday evening. Elaborate arrangements were made at Ballard Pier to accord him a hearty send-off. Two detachments of English and Indian troops were posted at the Ballard Road as a Guard of Honour, while officers of the Bombay District received him at the Mole.

Three cheers were given when he climbed the gangway to go to his berth.

LIGHTED MATCH FALLS ON SARI

Woman Dies Of Shock From Extensive Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A unanimous verdict of death due to "severe shock from extensive burns accidentally received" was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day on the body of Prembai (24) wife of Purshottam Madhavji, a broker residing at Kazi Syed Street.

The fatality was a sequel to Prembai's lighting a match to find the light-switch on the night of 10th instant, when the lighted match fell on her sari, while she was looking for milk for her baby.

She was admitted to the J. J. Hospital on the same night and expired the next day at 12 noon.

"Bombay Life's" 'At Home' To Sir Lallubhai Samaldas

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the Chairman of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, Messrs. P. J. Bilimoria and R. D. Birla, the Directors of the Company, Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta, the Manager, Mr. M. M. Mundkur, the Manager of the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company, Mr. Gagan Vihari L. Mehta attended an 'At Home' given by Mr. Kochikar Padmanabha Pai of Messrs. Kochikar Brothers, Madras Branch Secretaries and the Chief Agents for the Bombay city and suburbs of the above Company at their new premises 'Gautam Nivas', Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m., on Friday. Mr. Pai took the guest round their new premises and showed them particularly the agents' and well-equipped medical examination room. The guests were then treated to tea and refreshments.

At the time of their departure, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas wished Mr. Pai every success in his line—fire business—as in life business in which he had so well succeeded.

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

Here is a GREAT WAR Picture from MENAKA'S Art Director Sjt. AROLKAR

KATL-E-AM

Marvellous Settings that will remind you of Prabhat's Glory

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Fri Sa Sun Mon and Holidays at 2-45

Starring:— SANDOW, AZURIE, BABURAO PRAMILLA GANGUBA

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 11.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	33
Amer. Forn Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	70
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P	32
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	55
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	85
Consolidated Gas	30
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A	89
Western Union Telg.	50 3/4
Radio Corp.	8
New York Central	21 1/4
Erie R. R.	9
Union Pacific R. R.	90
Bethelehem Steel	38
United States Steel	44 3/4
Noranda Mines	40
Int. Nickel of Canada	31 1/4
Amr. Celanese	27
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	97
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	83
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	102
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	106
Ananaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	59
Western Electric Inst	18
Mesta Machine	34
Ford Motors of Canada A.	25
General Motor	47 1/2
Sperry Corp.	13
Goodyear Tyre	17
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Socony	11 1/8
Du Pont de Nemours	134
National Dairy	17
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	27 3/4
American Radiator	17
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1952	81
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	97
Can Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	106
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	110

Strong day; closed firm. Saturday holiday. Mid. Con. Petroleum has declared a dividend of 25 cents. Car loadings up 74,000.

Total business 2 1/4 million.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 12.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 3/8
Banks selling T T 271 3/8
Banks buying T T 268 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.90 3/8 11th inst
Hongkong/London 2/0 11/16 12th inst
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/8 12th inst
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 12th inst
Java/London 7.22 12th inst.
London/Paris 74.41 11th inst.
London/Belgium 29.13 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.05 1/2 11th inst
London/Italy 60.25 11th inst.
London/Berlin 12.18 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th inst
London/New York 4.90 5/16 11th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.23 1/2 11th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-1-9 10th inst. £7-1-9 1/2 11th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 3/8 10th inst. 29 3/8 11th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 7/16 10th inst. 29 7/16 11th inst.

Silver London New York Ready 65 5/8 10th inst. 65 5/8 11th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent. 10th inst. 5/8 per cent 11th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 10th inst. 3/4 per cent 11th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 3/4 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The Share Bazar was entirely closed to-day on account of October settlement.

MALABAR GETS GENERAL RAIN

POONA, Oct. 12.

There has been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in the Malabar and the Punjab Hills, local rain in North-West Frontier Province with a few falls in south-east Madras and lower Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kodaikanal three inches, Drosh and Cochin two each, Mergui one and a half, Bassein and Coimbatore one each.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue fairly widespread in south Madras, recur locally in the Punjab Hills and extend to Kashmir.—A. P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Our Sugar Market ruled firm during the whole week owing to the recent war news and rise in the selling limits of 'Nivas' in Java. On the whole Ready Sugar Prices advanced by about 7 to 8 annas per cwt. Forward prices also advanced by about 8 annas in September, 5 annas in October, 3 1/2 annas in Nov-Dec. and 2 1/2 annas in Jan-Mar. shipment. The highest and the lowest rates, during the week were:

Java/Ready Rs. 14/6 and Rs. 13/14/6.
September Rs. 4/11 and Rs. 4/3/3.
October Rs. 4/10/3 and Rs. 4/5/6.
Nov-Dec. Rs. 4/9/6 and Rs. 4/6
Jan-March Rs. 4/9/6 and Rs. 4/7

Arrivals.—S. S. Takliva and S.S. Viceroy of India arrived during the week with about 7,500 bags of Mozambique and 10,000 bags of British Refined sugar respectively. S. S. Tossari, S. S. Risaldar S. S. Fusijama and S.S. General Petiti also arrived with about 18584, 29,366, 5,020 and 23,100 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of September 1935 estimated at about 8,400 bags, as against 1,605 bags during the same month of 1934.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar Per Cwt.
Ready Rs. 14/6
Transhipment Rs. 4/11 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 4/11 F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 4/10/3 F.B.H.
Shipment Nov-December Rs. 4/9/6 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4/9/6 F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/10
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/6.
Tone firm.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

London market--
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £36/2/6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £36/3/9.
Standard Copper 3 months £36/11/3
Electrolytic copper £41/10

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 9 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 7/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Sheets Rs. 40/8
Tone:—Firm

U. S. DOLLAR BOND CONVERSION OFFER

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

A new move to conserve the dwindling Italian foreign exchange has been seen by American observers in Italy's announcement yesterday of the dollar-bond conversion offer to the Italian nationals in the United States.

The Italian Commercial Attache here revealed a new law whereunder the Italians in America and other foreign countries were permitted under certain circumstances to convert Italian dollar-bonds into the recently inaugurated Italian internal five per cent lire-bonds.

The offer in effect means a bonus of about 43 per hundred dollars at par and in the case of Italian, seven per cent bonds.

Unofficial American estimates place the probable annual interest saving on the Sinking Fund at over ten million dollars.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business. It being teji-mandi day business was restricted. The gold market was quiet.

	Silver Rs. a. p.	Gold. Rs. a. p.
Ready	67 10 0	35 1 6
Aso delivery	67 10 0	35 1 6
Kartak delivery	67 13 0	35 2 0
Kartak Teji-mandi	2 1 0	0 8 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 11.

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

TWO-SIDED COTTON

A Liverpool firm writes:—"With the possibility of increased hedge-selling during the next few weeks, it seems to us rather premature to look for any advance of importance in the immediate future. However, at present levels, the position strikes us as more two-sided as demand for Americans can eventually be expected to increase at the expense of outside growths. We therefore feel rather disposed to lean more towards the bull side in the event of any reaction of importance."

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Oct. 11.

October	66.35—32
December	66.70—15
March	67.30

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 10th Oct.	6,974
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	57,158
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	81,334
Less	24,176

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Unsettled and cloudy.
CENTRAL:—Cloudy showers probable.
WEST:—Showers probable.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 11-10-35	2116000	1606000
Receipts yesterday 11-10-35	81000	—
Exports to date 11-10-35	900000	947000
Stock at Ports 11-10-35	2185000	2979000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-10-35	991000	1639000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-35	421000	963000
Visible Supply 11-10-35	6277000	8230000
Quantity in sight 11-10-35	3764000	2700000
Quantity out of sight 11-10-35	1815000	1769000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,692
Linseed	17,796
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	128
Gingellyseeds	1,204
Groundnuts	1,585
Castorseed	2,229
Rice	11,706
Myrabollams	246
Cottonseed	663
Mowraseed	14
Gram	2,861
Joowar	898
Bajree	1,366
	Tons
Coal	408

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/4/9; Highest Rs. 7/5; Lowest Rs. 7/2/9; Closing Rs. 7/3

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/5; Highest Rs. 7/5/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/3/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/3/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/1/6; Lowest Rs. 3/0/13; Closing Rs. 3/0/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 213/4 advanced to Rs. 214/4 on scattered buying. Later on the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later was quoted 2 points down. The local market ruled steady and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 214/6

Broach A/M Rs. 215
Bengal D/J Rs. 193/4
Oomra D/J Rs 147

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 11

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 1/4; highest 214 3/4; lowest 213; closing 214 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 192; highest 193 1/4; lowest 191 1/2; closing 193 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/4 highest 147; lowest 145 3/4; closing 147

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 24 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 5 3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
December 155 January 148 March 144 May 139 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 213/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.04 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 213/8 New York May 10.95 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterda	This year.
Khandesh	87	3,907
Central India	1,456	5,633
Barsi and Nagar	197	1,542
Berar	55	2,144
Central Provinces	138	1,028
Total Oomras	1,933	14,254
Dholera	74	3,614
N.-W. Provinces	499	1,743
Rajputana	134	4,488
Sind-Punjab	993	6,773
Broach	103	1,717
Coompta and Dharwar	59	1,042
Westerns-Northerns	...	2,878
Cocoanada	...	99
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	2,542
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	709	21,507
Total	4,604	61,762

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterda	This year.
Europe	2,599	30,126
Japan and China	1,924	77,005
Coast Ports	...	2,366
Up-country by Rail	...	17,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,962
Total	4,523	136,261

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Bengal Superfine	166
Bengal Fine	161
Bengal F.G.	158
Sindh-Punjab Fine	161
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	158
Wardha-Hingt	216/218
Nagpur Savner	216/218
Pundhurna	207/209
Yeotmal	207/209
Arvi	207/209
Ellichpur	207/208
Berar	207/209
Khamgaon	208/208
Mulkapur	207/209
Khandesh	206
Jalna/Sailu	204/206
Burwah Sanavad	210/212
Broach Fine	339
Punjab/American	280
Punjab/American mix	294
Cambodia	280
Cambodia 2nd crop	254/259
Compta Good	254/264
Bagalkot	244/249
Western	244/254
Kampala	356/359
Busoga	353
Jinja	344
New Manza	226

ERITREAN SURPRISE FOR ITALY

Threat Of Revolt

Ras Seyum Re-appears East Of Adowa

Menacing Enemy Lines With Large Army

"No Dallying In League Work", Declares Eden In Broadcast To British Listeners

ADDIS ABABA, October 11.

An Addis Ababa message states there is discontent among the savage Amassian tribe in Eritrea. With the threat of revolt it is causing concern to the Italian command.

Ras Seyum has reappeared to the east of Adowa. It is reported that he is leading a considerable force of Abyssinian irregulars and menacing the Italian line.

News from East Africa indicates that Italian troops are consolidating the lines of communication to the Northern front, where another advance will not be made for a fortnight.

A message from Djibouti says that it is believed the advance of three Italian columns is intended to effect a junction on the central Ethiopian plateau. The railway will probably be cut and Addis Ababa thus isolated.

It is stated that the Italians at present are less than 50 miles from Harrar from where the railway can be reached.

The message from Djibouti adds that it is possible that Italians will in anyway allow the railway to work as far Diredawa. On the contrary Abyssinians themselves may cut the line which is principally important at present for the transport of foodstuffs from the region of Harrar towards the Capital.

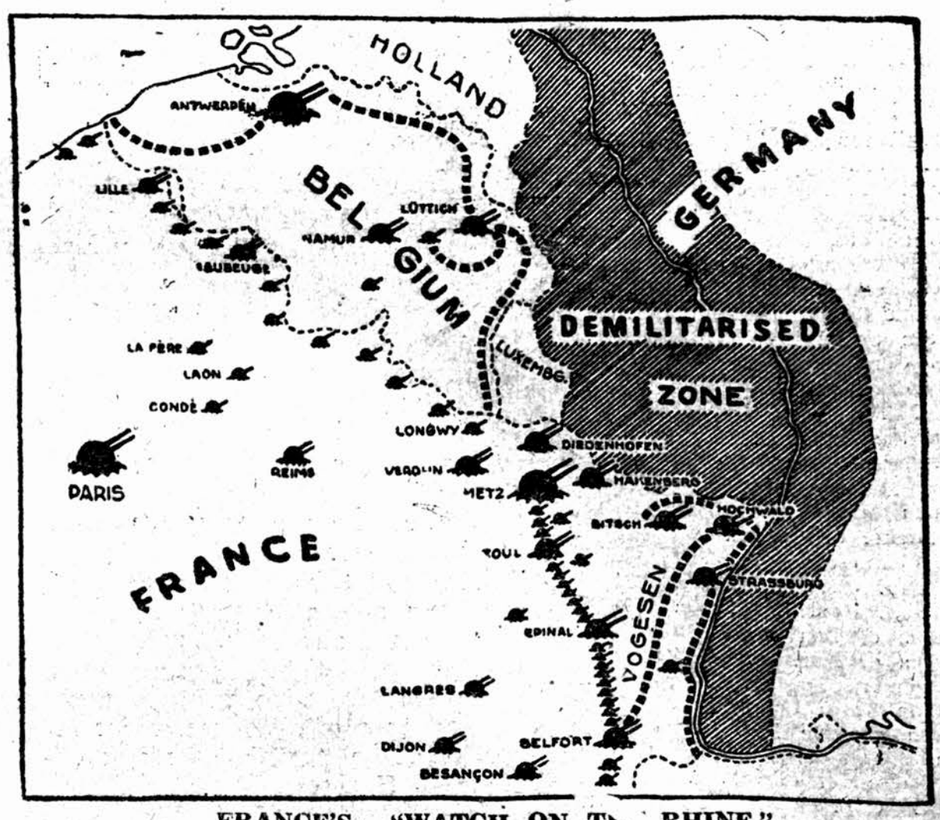
One of the factors facilitating the advance of Italians to Ogaden is the ill-feeling among some natives owing to the confiscation of their foodstuffs by the Emperor.

Abyssinians are strongly established at Makale awaiting Italian advance from Adowa.

A third Italian column invaded Danakil while going to Aussa, but were resisted by the Abyssinians.

The offensive appears to be stationary on the Somali front where the Italians are on the defensive, while there is no news from the southern front, where an Italian column had occupied Mount Mussali and was proceeding in the direction of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)



FRANCE'S "WATCH ON THE RHINE."

The helmet-like designs with pointing guns indicate large and small armoured forts. The heavy lines mark armoured chambers. On the map, Luttich is Liege, Belgium.

ETHIOPIAN CHIEFS DESERT

ASMARA, Oct. 11

It is officially announced that a powerful Chieftain of Haile Selassie in Gulza, and the ruler of the Makale region, in Eritrea, have deserted to Italy with 12,000 men, 12,000 rifles and 100 machine guns.

The news of the desertion of the two Abyssinian Chieftains is received here with great satisfaction.

It is regarded as the first fruit of the Italian policy to win over some section of the population to the Italian side. As Italian advance proceeds desrtions are expectel to increase.

U. S. ATTITUDE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11

Senator Cordell Hull states that the neutrality Act will prevent the United States from following the League and lift the embargo on arms to Abyssinia.-

GERMANY STANDS FOR NEUTRALITY

BERLIN, Oct. 11

Germany stands for neutrality, according to official diplomatic correspondence, which hails President Roosevelt's declaration as a new conception of neutrality. The German attitude is to carry on normal relations with Italy, but only to export to the same degree as hitherto.

According to official diplomatic correspondence the German attiture is to carry on normal relations with Italy but only to export to the same degree as hitherto. It is added that the first supreme aim of every policy in critical times must be to safeguard peace and not exploitation at difficult times.

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-America lines announce that shipments for the Far East will be made subject to war risks conditions. Thus all shipping companies have now introduced increased war risk premiums on shipments passing through the Mediterranean and Suez Canal.

NO DALLYING IN LEAGUE WORK

GENEVA, Oct. 11.

"So far there has been no dallying," declared Capt. Eden broadcasting to British listeners on the work of the League.

Already fifty nations have given practical expression of the desire to bring the war to an end. We cannot afford to delay when men are being killed and homes shattered.

"Nowhere would there be more rejoicing than in Britain if Italy were to turn to ways of peace but we have undertaken solemn obligations from which we shall not shirk."

"A prompt beginning has been made and as far as the British Government is concerned as we have begun so we shall persevere."

REFUGEES FROM ABYSSINIA

DJIBOUTI, Oct. 12.

Numerous refugees from Abyssinia, including Italians, Germans, Greeks and Indians have arrived here and are mostly domiciled with the residents as hotels are full.

No English or French have yet evacuated Abyssinia.—P

ITALY-NOT UNDULY ALARMED"

ROME, Oct. 11.

"We have been for a long time preparing to meet the effects of sanctions and therefore we are not undly alarmed," Reuter was informed in authoritative quarters It was added that armaments manufacturers will have to sell on credit "as we don't suppose there is much money in Abyssinia."—

PRISON CAMP AT MAIAINI

ASMARA, Oct. 12.

A concentration camp for the Abyssinian prisoners is being prepared in Maiaini. Two-hundred captured hitherto are being transferred there. The material captured by Italians at Adowa is reported to include 50,000 Belgian cartridges with clips of newer type and numerous ancient rifles of British, French and German makes.—Reuter.

NAGPUR CONDEMNS ITALY'S AGGRESSION

Also Bombay Govt's Action In Banning Labour Procession

NAGPUR, October 12.

A citizens' meeting summoned by persons of different political groups last evening under the presidency of Mr. Vamanrao Joshi of Amraoti, adopted resolutions strongly condemning the war of aggression launched by Imperialist Italy against the people of Abyssinia and the atrocities committed on them, protesting against the League Committee's proposal to convert Ethiopia into a mandated territory and exhorting Indians to have nothing to do with the next world war sponsored by Imperialist Nations and calling them to organise with a view to be in readiness to use the opportunity for their own emancipation.

The meeting also condemned the Bombay Government's action in banning a labour procession towards the Italian Legation.

Messrs M. Y. Deshpande, Kulkarni, Dr. Paranjpe and others addressed the meeting which was largely attended.—United Press.

BIG TEXTILE MILL FOR KARACHI?

KARACHI, October 11.

It is understood that a big textile mill will shortly be started in Karachi.

In this connection the Sind Textile Mills, Ltd., have have applied to the Karachi Municipality for a plot of land measuring five acres behind the New Jail, on easy terms.—United Press.

Pt. Malaviya For Mussorie

BENARES, October 12.

Pundit Malaviya has decided to leave for Mussorie to recoup his shattered health.

He will stay there a month.—United Press.

Sardar And Rajendra Babu En Route To Wardha

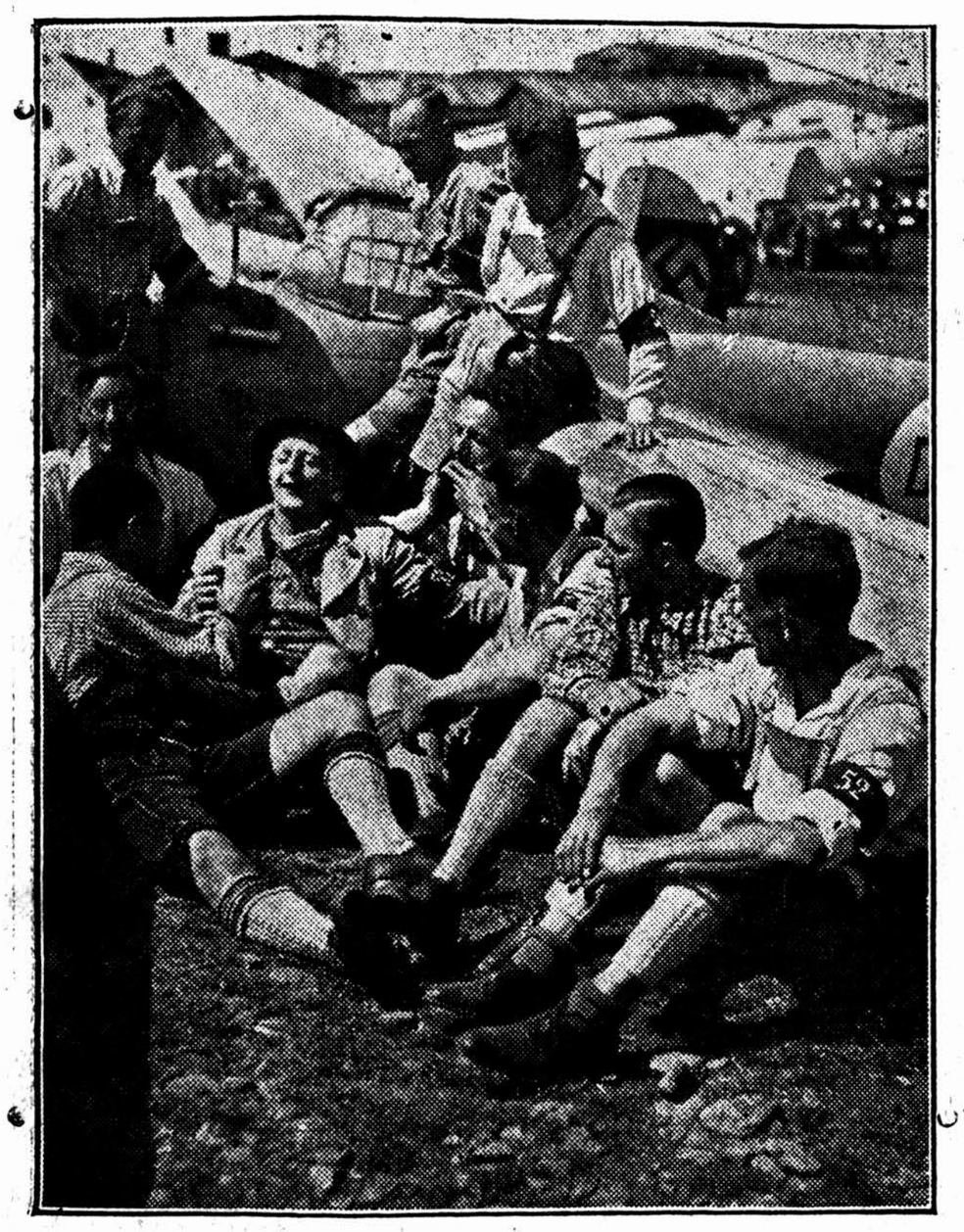
(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 11.

Sardar Patel arrived here this morning by train, had tea at Khare's and left for Wardha by motor.

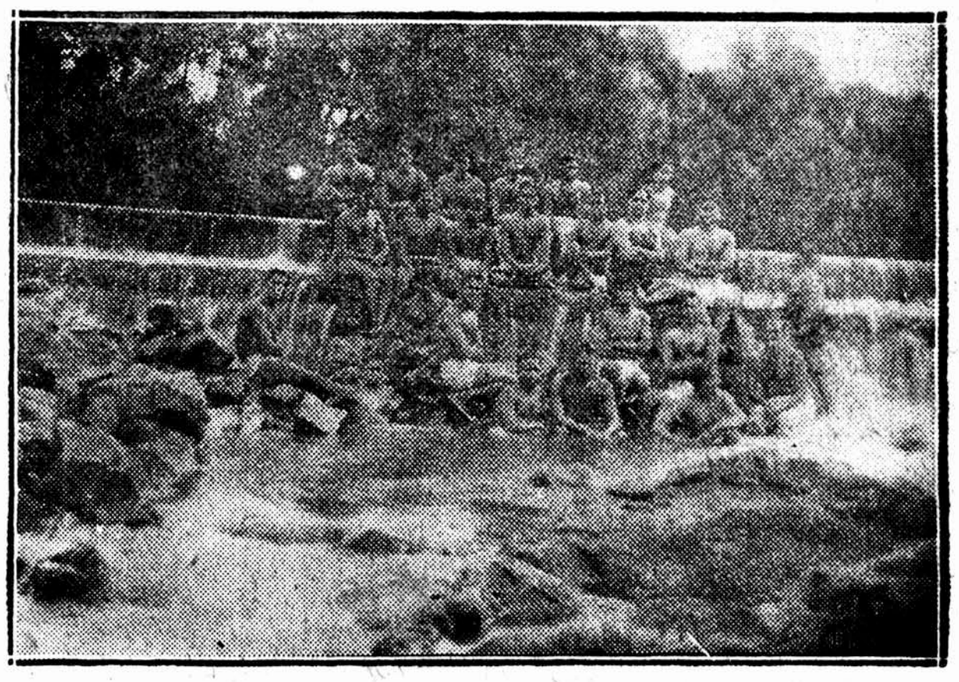
Babu Rajendra Prasad passed through Nagpur by mail.

MERRY-MAKERS OF THE AIR



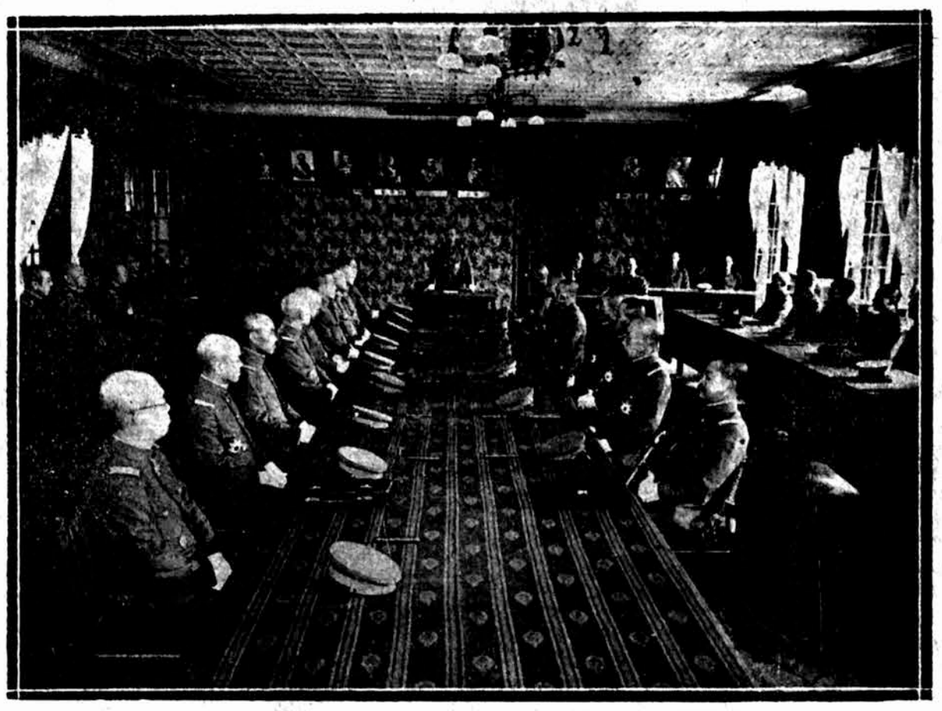
Gliding has become very popular in Germany. Photo shows a party of young gliders merry-making after experimental flights.

"The cottage industrialist" (Photo by Mohite).

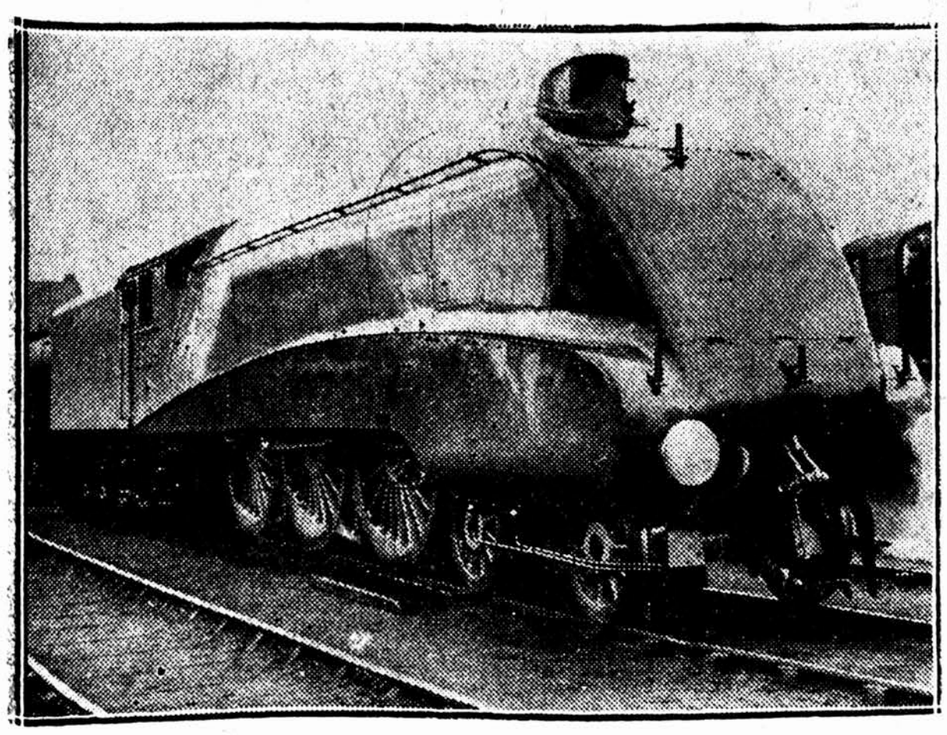


Members of the Matunga Athletic Club at Kurla Lake.

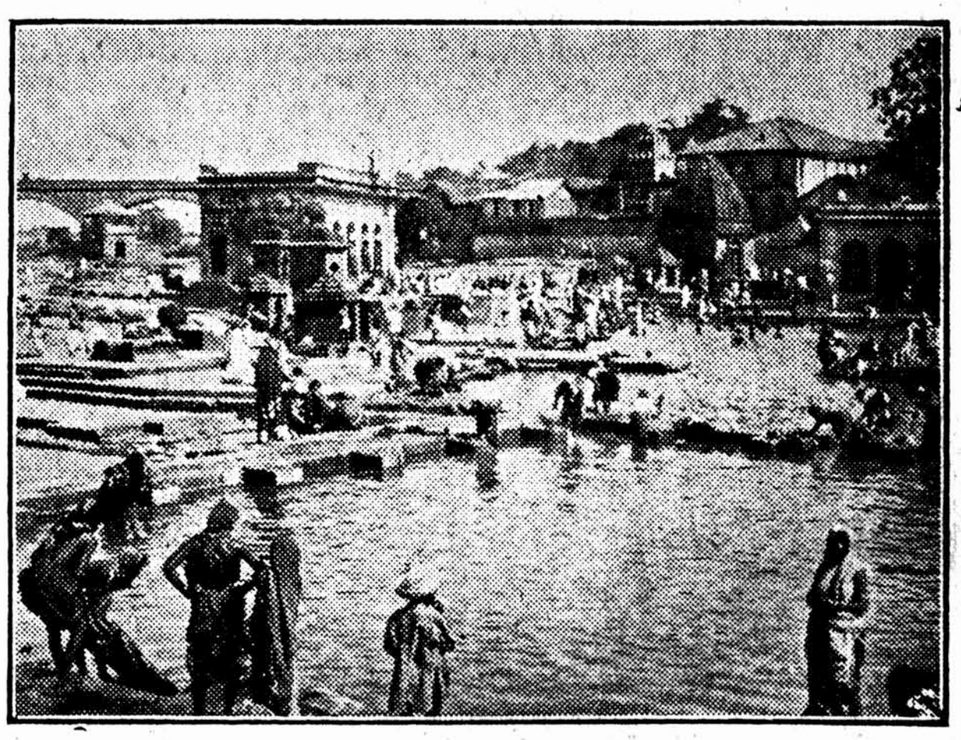
Joseph Stalin (left), Russia's dictator, with George Dimitroff, newly appointed Secretary-General of the Commintern at the Communist International Congress.



Conference of army commanders called by Japanese War Minister Gen. Hayashi, shortly before his recent resignation, to enforce iron discipline in the ranks



The latest express passenger engine of the L.N.E.R. is completely streamlined and is named "Silver Link". It is to be used for the new Silver Jubilee express between King's Cross and Newcastle to be introduced this month and will cover 268-1/2 miles in 4 hrs.



The sacred pools of the Godavari River at Nasik.

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Sunday, October 13, 1935

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